

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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information on the Fourth and Fifth Camps for Prisoners in North Korea, the former situated approximately two kilometers east of the Mirim railroad station in P'yongyang, the latter in Kiyang-ni, Kangso-gun, P'yongan-namdo. These reports discuss organization, daily routine, clothing issued, food served, security, political training and medical care at the camps, and include biographical data on staff personnel as well as sketches and diagrams of camp installations.

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I. Details

5th Camp:
October 1956

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On 10 May 1955, escorted by a team of approximately five (5) prison personnel and 25 prison guards, [] a group of approximately 80 [] prisoners, 25X1 left the Kamhŭng-ni Prison by train, reaching the 5th Camp at about 2000 hours on the same day. Throughout this trip to the 5th Camp (first by train and then by truck), the prisoners were escorted in handcuffs in teams of two (2) each. On 11 May 1955, at about 1000 hours, the newly-arrived prisoners underwent physical examinations conducted by two (2) personnel of the Medical Section of the 5th Camp in the presence of three (3) camp officials, including the Chief of the Labor Section, the "labor-assignment director" of the Labor Section, and the "cell-assignment director" of the Rank & File Section. The medical examinations, which were held at the open camp yard, were designed to judge the individual prisoners' physical conditions for miscellaneous types of labor. At the 5th Camp.

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2. The 5th Camp is located at YD 185086 (6330-IV) in Kiyang-ni (Kangso-gun, P'yŏngan-namdo), approximately 500 meters west of the Kiyang Farm Machine Manufactory. It was founded in late 1950 somewhere in the vicinity of the Aoji Mine, and in October 1953, it moved to its second location in Ch'ilbul-li (Tong-guyŏk, P'yŏngyang), finally moving to the current location in early March 1955. In this connection, [] the current location of the 5th Camp would be the permanent one, which was judged from the permanent-looking structure of the camp installations. Referring to the second movement of the 5th Camp to P'yŏngyang, [] while in P'yŏngyang the camp prisoners were mobilized in miscellaneous city construction projects.

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3. Organization, Strength, & Function:

Controlled by the Prisons Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the 5th Camp is headed by Major KIM (fnu) []

[] under whose direct control there are Camp Political Chief Captain HO (fnu) [] the

Camp Rear Chief, Captain (name unknown) []

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[] the Medical Section; and the Guard Unit.

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A. The Camp Political Chief controls the following sections:

- 1) **Labor Section:** Headed by Senior Lieutenant IM T'ae-su (NTA) [redacted] and consists of approximately 20 personnel, including seven (7) "production directors", seven (7) "technical directors", one (1) "Labor-assignment director", and one (1) "production statistical worker". Among the functions performed by the Labor Section are (1) the primary establishment of per-capita daily production quotas, (2) the protection of laboring prisoners from possible physical damage, (3) the inspection of work sites to adjust manpower, (4) the final establishment of per-capita production quotas by the pertinent "production director" -- the final per-capita daily quotas are established on the basis of the pertinent director's own experiences, judgement, and prospects in production, (5) agitation by the pertinent "production director" at the pertinent work site, (6) the technical training of prisoners at the pertinent work site by the pertinent "technical director", (7) the compilation of statistics on production by the "production statistical worker", and (8) the adjustment of manpower by the "labor-assignment director".
- 2) **Deposit Registration Section:** Headed by name-unknown Lieutenant [redacted] and consists of two (2) or three (3) clerical personnel in all assigned to safekeep belongings of the individual camp prisoners. The prisoners' belongings, including money, are deposited in this section. The Deposit Registration Section is assigned (1) to safekeep belongings, including money, of the individual prisoners, (2) to record and safekeep "work bonus" for prisoners, (3) to deal with visitors to prisoners and fill in the "visitor's registration book", and (4) to deliver personal belongings to those prisoners leaving the camp.
- 3) **Reformation Section:** Headed by Senior Lieutenant YI Si-won (NTA) [redacted] and consists of four (4) personnel, including three (3) directors. Performed by the Reformation Section are (1) the political indoctrination of prisoners, (2) the opening of discussion and reports meetings of prisoners (designed to instigate the prisoners' will to labor and produce), (3) the evaluation of prisoners' achievements and activities on the basis of individual "service & achievements reports" made by the pertinent "group reformation chief" according to the individual laboring prisoner's "working achievements card" (kept and filled in by the pertinent working "group chief", (4) the submission of reports on increases and/or decreases in individual prisoners' prison terms (NOTE: These reports are submitted to the Prison Office), (5) the presentation of citations to prisoners (presented directly by either the Camp Chief or the Camp Political Chief), (6) delivery of lectures to

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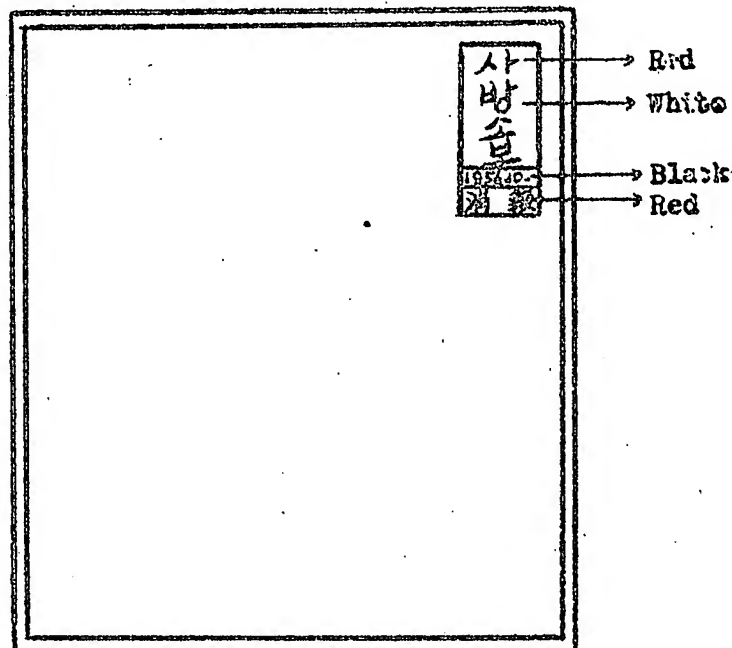
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prisoners by directors, and (7) control of the Wall Paper Committee. In the Reformation Section, there is the Wall Paper Committee, consisting of four (4) model prisoners who were well-educated and held high positions prior to their imprisonment. This committee is assigned to issue miscellaneous educational and propaganda materials, including "cell cartoon" of two (2) pages each, irregularly issued three (3) copies at a time, "slogans", "posters", graphed production results (pasted on the camp bulletin-board), and "cell news" irregularly issued three (3) copies at a time. The committee is also assigned to manage miscellaneous political publications and newspapers kept for reading in the committee office, to censor letters to and from individual prisoners, and to teach illiterate prisoners in Han'gul and Arabic figures. The "cell cartoon" deals with "backward" activities of prisoners, and the teaching of prisoners in Han'gul and Arabic figures consists of terms of three (3) months each. The "cell news" is in tabloid form, and its front is as follows:



- 4) Examination Section: Headed by name-unknown Lieutenant [redacted] and consists of two (2) directors.

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At this section, those prisoners found breaching the camp disciplinary regulations, or found producing improper items are examined by the section directors, and each examined case is sent to the Kangsŏ-gun Prosecutors' Office in pursuit of trial. For such a trial at the pertinent people's court, the indicted prisoner is escorted to the court by personnel of the camp guard unit. The Examination Section decides penal measures, including "isolation", "suspension of mail", and "suspension of interview with visitors".

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- 5) Rank & File Section: Headed by name-unknown Senior Lieutenant [redacted] and consists of one (1) "cell-assignment director"; three (3) directors in charge of three (3) "detention buildings" (one for each building); and 25 directors in charge of "working groups" and workshops. Among the functions performed by the Rank & File Section are (1) the recruitment of additional prisoners from among those serving at prisons (This recruitment requires permission of the Prison Office); (2) the formation of "working groups"; (3) the assignment of individual prisoners to cells; (4) the assignment of directors to individual workshops and work sites (This assignment is done by the section chief with the approval of the camp chief); (5) the daytime control of the number of prisoners (May-October: from 0700 hours to 1800 hours; November-April: from 0800 hours to 1700 hours) (NOTE: The nighttime control is transferred to the guard unit); (6) the performance of personnel and administrative affairs of the entire camp personnel; (7) the payment of salaries to the camp personnel; and (8) the appointment of staff prisoners, including one (1) "general group reformation chief" (This prisoner also heads the Wall Paper Committee of the Reformation Section), "group reformation chiefs" (one for each working group), "group guarding chiefs" (assigned to guard prisoners while at work), "working group chiefs" (one for each group), "working team chiefs" (Each working group consists of a number of working teams), "working sub-team chiefs" (Each working team consists of a number of sub-teams), "scavengers" (one for each "detention building"), "group nursing chiefs", and two (2) barbers. The Chief of the Rank & File Section represents the camp in the absence of both the Camp Chief and the Camp Political Chief.
- 6) Identity Registration Section: Headed by name-unknown Senior Captain [redacted] and consists of five (5) personnel in all. This section is assigned (1) to safekeep the written court decisions of individual prisoners detained at the 5th Camp, (2) to record increases or decreases in prison terms, (3) to record information on cited prisoners, (4) to form lists of those prisoners to be released (itemized by daily and monthly groups), (5) to fill in the "release certificate", (6) to pay travel expenses to those leaving the camp on release, and (7) to issue the "grain ticket" to those leaving prisoners on release. (NOTE: In exchange for this ticket, each leaving prisoner receives 600 grams of millet per day for his home-coming travel).
- 7) Medical Section: Headed by name-unknown Captain (medical officer) [redacted] and consists of three (3) personnel, including one (1) physician, one (1) surgeon, and one (1) pharmacist. Besides these personnel, a total of three (3) prisoners called "group nursing chiefs" are assigned to this section helping the doctors. Incurable cases are granted a release on sick bail.

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P. The Camp Rear Chief is Captain [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] He controls a total of approximately 20 personnel, including one (1) "products & sales statistician", one (1) clothing warehouse chief, one (1) side-dish warehouse chief, one (1) grain warehouse chief, and one (1) truck (GAZ) driver. Among the functions performed under the control of the Camp Rear Chief are (1) the purchase of side-dishes for camp prisoners, guards, and personnel and their dependents, (2) the acquirement of grains for camp prisoners, guards, and personnel and their dependents, (3) the issue of clothing and shoes to camp prisoners, guards, and personnel, (4) the issue of "work bonus" for prisoners, (5) the sales of camp products, (6) the issue of fuels for cooking and operation, and (7) the purchase of building materials and miscellaneous supplies to be used at the camp.

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5. Political Training: [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] indoctrination for prisoners dealt with various topics, including (1) internal and international affairs; (2) Communist propaganda; (3) Cabinet Decisions, including Decision No. 59; (4) the 3rd post-War price reductions and wage increases; (5) a Cabinet Decision dealing with revised regulations on grain supply to clerical workers, dependents, and college and professional school students; and (6) a decree concerning the "fixed land tax-in-kind". Further details on these topics are as follows:

A. Domestic & International Affairs: Covered a number of subjects, including "nationalization of oil in Iran"; "housing and employment programs for Omura Camp detainees to be returned to North Korea"; "criticism against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization"; "reports on the four (4)-power summit meeting in August 1955"; "Tito's return to the socialist camp from the imperialist side"; "Bulganin's visit to India"; "Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union"; "Premier Eden's wish for visit to the Soviet Union to form mutual friendship"; "Vietnamese President HO Chi-ming's visit to North Korea in pursuit of mutual fraternity"; "Suez Canal problems"; "national liberation struggles in Indonesia"; "U.S. atomic energy tests on the pacific and subsequent damage to Japanese fishermen"; "Japanese Premier HATOYAMA's proposal to visit North Korea"; "Premier KIM Il-sung's visit to the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, China, and Mongolia"; "introduction of atomic weapons into South Korea"; "violation of Armistice agreements by South Korea"; and "kidnapping of North Korean residents by South Korea".

B. Communist Propaganda: Included "three (3)-year (1954 - 1956) people's economic plan designed to increase the heavy industry, light industry, agriculture, and people's incomes to the levels of 1949; "tasks of the 1st five (5)-year plan (1957 - 1961) designed

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to heighten consumer goods production, and to achieve further collectivization and mechanization of farming in pursuit of socialist reform"; "post-War Party struggles for the soonest recovery of War damage"; "five (5) characteristics and three (3) contradictions of Capitalism", "origin and development of human society"; and "Party policies for the material welfare of people".

NOTE: [] the five (5) characteristics of Capitalism 25X1 include the monopolization of banking capitals, and the three (3) contradictions are (1) the contradictions among Capitalist powers, (2) the contradictions between laborers and capitalists, and (3) the contradictions between colonial nations and colonized nations.

C. Cabinet Decisions: Covered a total of three (3) Cabinet Decisions, including Cabinet Decision No. 59 entitled "Decision Concerning Those Camp Prisoners Deprived of Their Republic Citizenship as Republic Citizens". This decision provides for regulations on better treatment for all types of camp prisoners. According to this decision, the camp prisoners receive the following better treatment regardless of their criminal types and particular:

- 1) Those unskilled prisoners who have exceeded their daily work quotas by one (1) to 20 percent are each given three (3)-day decrease in their prison term, and those who have exceeded their daily work quotas by 21 percent or more are each given four (4)-day decrease in their prison term.
- 2) Those 5th-grader-prisoners who have exceeded their daily work quotas by one (1) to 20 percent are each given four (4)-day decrease in their prison term, and those who have exceeded their daily work quotas by 21 percent or more are each given five (5)-day decrease in their prison term.
- 3) Those group chiefs, including the "working group chiefs", "group reformation chiefs", "group guarding chiefs", "group nursing chiefs", the "general group reformation chief", and the scavengers, who are successful in conducting their daily duties without any mistake at all are given three (3)-day decrease per non-accident day in their prison term.
- 4) According to the Decision the camp prisoners are given additional food as follows:

<u>Prisoners:</u>	<u>Pre-Decision Amount of Grain:</u>	<u>Post-Decision Amount of Grain</u>
Heavy laborer	700 grams	800 grams
Light laborer	600 grams	700 grams
In-patient	500 grams	600 grams
Group chief and Scavenger	Uniformly	600 grams
Prisoner off labor without proper permission	300 grams	500 grams
Prisoner in isolation	150 grams	300 grams
Prisoner off labor with proper permission	Uniformly	600 grams

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- 5) According to the Decision, the camp prisoners are issued additional clothing as follows:

Per-capita pre-Decision issue: Consists of one (1) pair of summer clothes, one (1) pair of winter clothes, one (1) drawer, one (1) winter cap, and one (1) summer cap.

Per-capita post-Decision issue: Consists of one (1) pair of summer clothes for labor wear, one (1) pair of winter clothes for labor wear, one (1) pair of summer clothes for indoor wear, one (1) pair of winter clothes for indoor wear, one (1) drawer, one (1) summer cap, and one (1) winter cap.

- 6) According to the Decision, those laborers who are engaged in "harmful labor" are each given 50 grams of liver oil per day, and so with each in-patient.
- 7) The Decision also stipulates "no beating of prisoners", "guarantee of freedom inside cells", "projection of motion pictures twice a month", "daily holding of indoctrination except Sundays", and "permission of carrying small items, including pencils, fountainpens, notebooks, waist belts, mirrors, and photos inside and outside cells".

- D. 3rd Post-War Price Reduction and Wage Increases: Referring to the wage increases, the director stated that the monthly wages for unskilled (4th-grade) laborers are increased by 100 percent. No further information is available concerning this subject.

- E. Cabinet Decision Concerning the Revision of Grain Supply: Issued in early January 1956, [redacted]

[redacted] According to this Decision, clerks and their dependents, and students of miscellaneous schools receive additional grain as follows:

<u>Recipient:</u>	<u>Pre-Decision Amount of Grain:</u>	<u>Post-Decision Amount of Grain:</u>
Clerk	600 grams	700 grams
Clerk's dependent	300 grams	400 grams
Primary school student	400 grams	500 grams
Junior middle school student	400 grams	500 grams
Senior middle school student	400 grams	500 grams
Professional school student	500 grams	600 grams
College student	600 grams	700 grams

- F. Decree on the Fixed Land Tax-in-Kind: Issued in late 1955, and provides for new crop estimation measures, replacing the old yearly estimation of crops with the new way of estimating crops once every four (4) years. According to this new measure, each estimation of crops for the assessment of tax-in-kind is good for

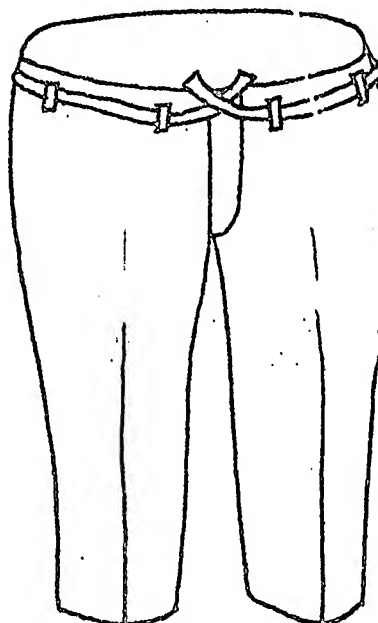
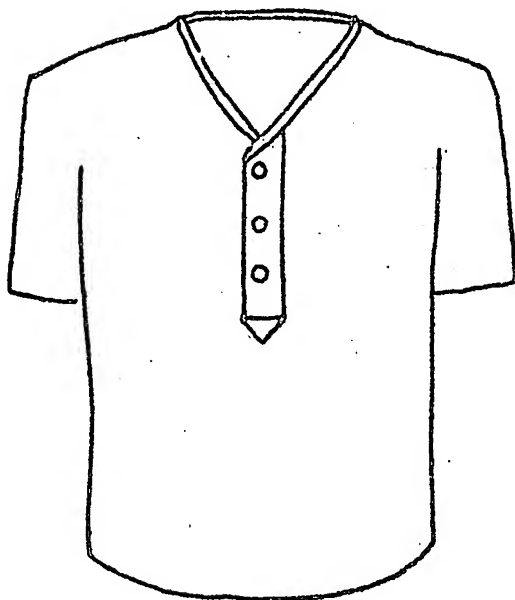
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three (3) years. Basing on the quality of soil, this decree (a) classifies "paddies" into seven (7) different grades: "high", "middle high", "low high", "middle", "high low", "middle low", and "lowest"; (b) classifies "fields" into a total of five (5) different grades: "highest", "low high", "middle", "high low", and "lowest"; and (c) classifies "orchard trees" into three (3) grades: "high", "middle", and "low".

5. Technical Training: Once or twice a month prisoners are given technical lectures by their technical director at the pertinent workshop or work site, which is designed to raise their sense of admiring machines, to increase production, and to eliminate proper products. On the basis of their actual experiences in operation at the workshop, prisoners are given labor grades by their technical director. For these labor grades, they do not undergo any written examinations, but are awarded by word of mouth, and accordingly, they do not receive any certificate of grades. The prisoners' grades do not correspond to social labor grades.
6. Issue of Clothing: According to Cabinet Decision No. 59, the 5th Camp prisoners were each issued additional clothing, including one (1) pair of summer clothes for labor wear, one (1) pair of winter clothes for labor wear, one (1) pair of summer clothes for indoor wear [redacted], one (1) pair of winter clothes for indoor wear, one (1) drawer, one (1) summer cap, one (1) winter cap, one (1) pair of labor shoes, one (1) pair of gloves, and one (1) pair of socks. These items for personal wear are as follows:

Summer clothes for labor wear, Hemp, Blue.

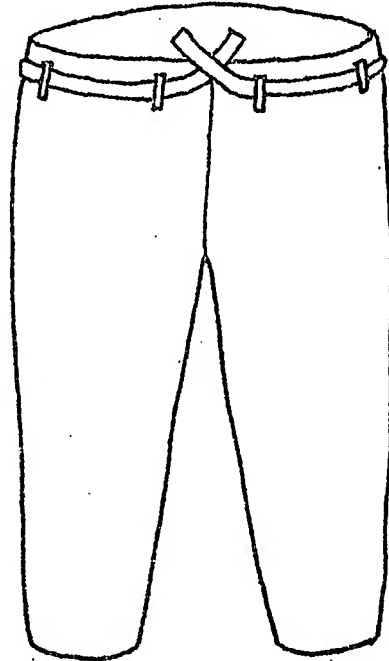
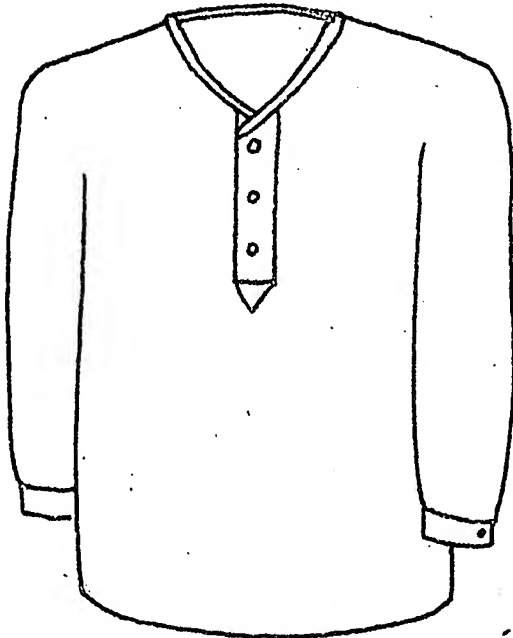


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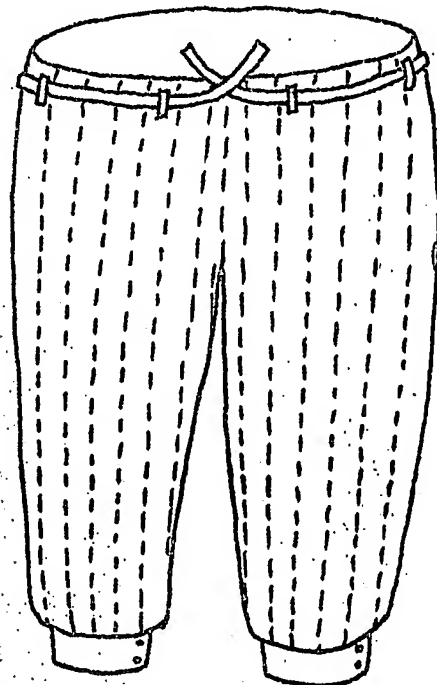
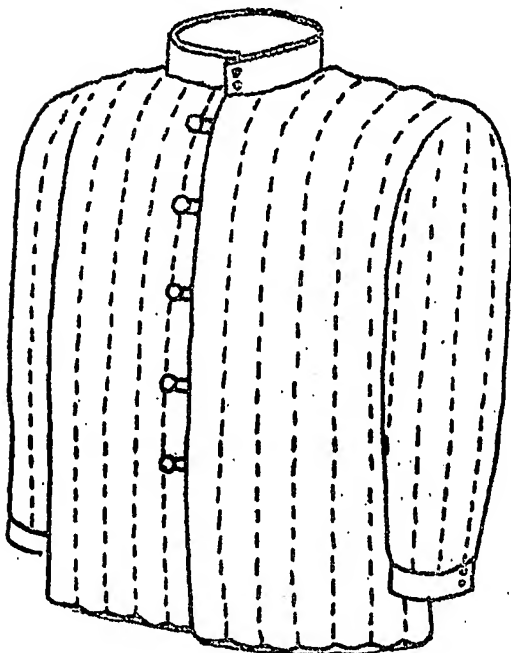
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Summer clothes for indoor wear, Hemp, Black, Blue, Light ~~Blue~~, OD



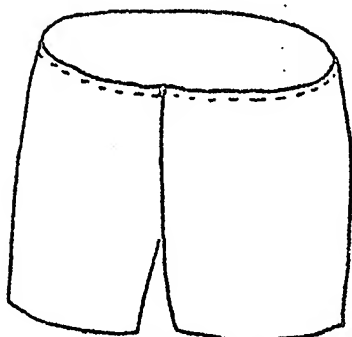
Private's winter uniform, Hemp, OD, Cotton-padded, 2 pairs (1 for indoor wear, 1 for labor wear)



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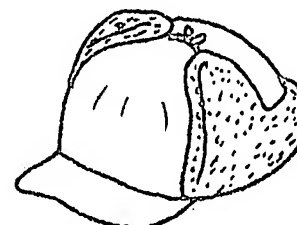
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Drawer,
Cotton,
Hemp,
Black,
Blue



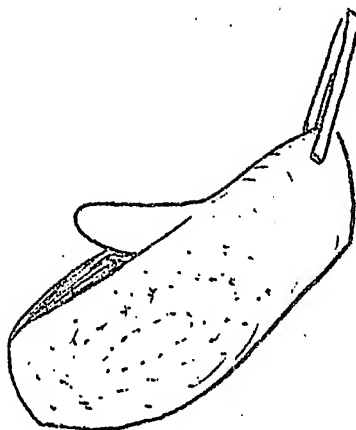
Summer cap,
Hemp, Blue



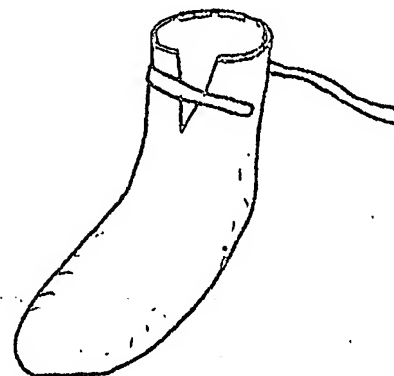
Private's winter cap,
Hemp, OD



Labor shoes,
Canvas,
Rubber soles



Gloves,
Cotton-padded,
OD



Socks, Korean-style,
Cotton-padded, OD

7. Daily Schedules and Physical Labor: The daily activities of the 5th Camp prisoners are based on the following schedules:

May - September Schedule

0500 - 0505 hours	Rising	1
0505 - 0530 hours	Morning roll call	
0530 - 0600 hours	Breakfast	
0600 - 0630 hours	Morning shift roll call	2
0630 - 0700 hours	Marching to Work sites	
0700 - 1200 hours	Morning labor	
1200 - 1400 hours	Lunch	
1400 - 1800 hours	Afternoon labor	
1800 - 1900 hours	Return to cells	
1900 - 1930 hours	Evening roll call	3
1930 - 2030 hours	Supper	
2030 - 2200 hours	Free and "cell criticism"	4
2200 hours	Going to bed	

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October - April Schedule

0600 - 0605 hours	Rising
0605 - 0630 hours	Morning roll call ¹
0630 - 0730 hours	Breakfast
0730 - 0800 hours	Morning shift roll call ²
0800 - 0900 hours	Marching to work sites
0900 - 1200 hours	Morning labor
1200 - 1300 hours	Lunch
1300 - 1700 hours	Afternoon labor
1700 - 1800 hours	Return to cells
1800 - 1830 hours	Evening roll call ³
1830 - 1930 hours	Supper
1930 - 2100 hours	Free and "cell criticism" ⁴
2100 hours	Going to bed

- NOTES:
1. This "morning roll call" is held by the duty guard, and for this purpose, the prisoners make lines of five (5) each in a seated posture in their respective cells.
 2. In this roll call the director (of the Rank & File Section) in charge of the pertinent "detention building" receives the number of prisoners in the cells from the retiring nighttime duty guard. This roll call is held occasionally in the presence of the Chief of the Rank & File Section.
 3. In this roll call, the retiring director notifies the attending nighttime duty guard of the number of prisoners in the cells.
 4. The prisoners spend these hours in reading newspapers and books, in playing games, and in conducting criticism in their respective cells under the leadership of their cell chiefs selected from among the cell members (prisoners) by the director in charge of the detention building.

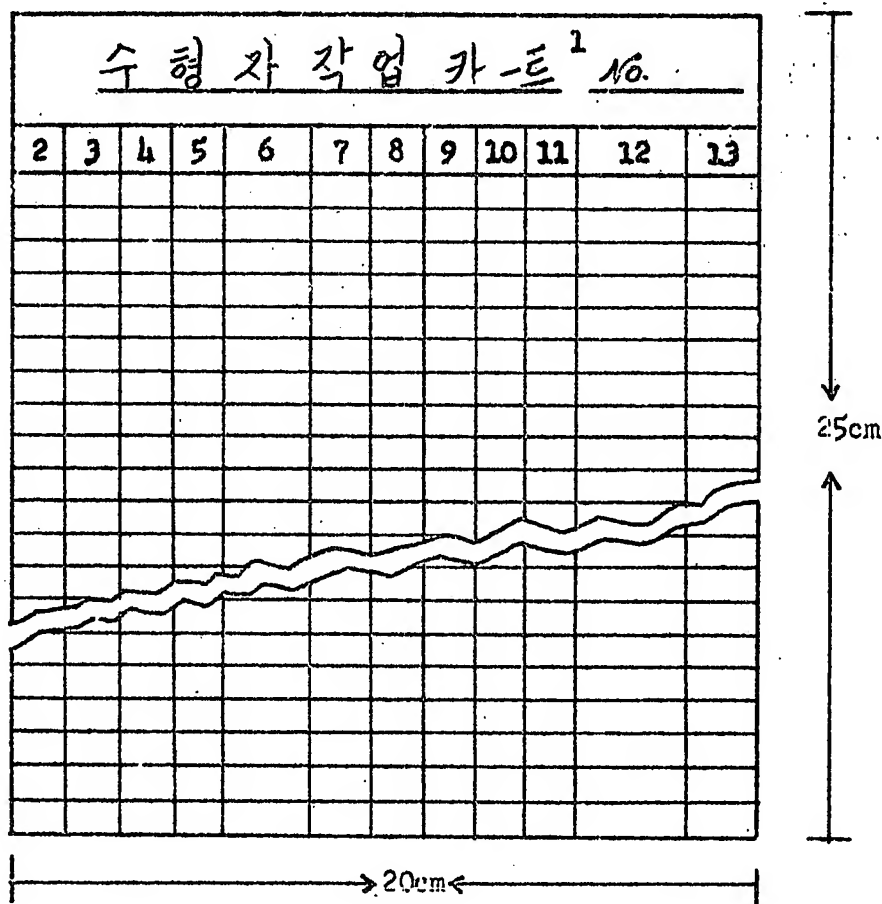
- A. The 5th Camp prisoners work for nine (9) hours during the period May-September, and for seven (7) hours during the period of October and April. Inside the camp compound, they are engaged in (1) brick manufacturing, (2) tile manufacturing, (3) vegetable raising, (4) lumbering, (5) shoes making, (6) sewing, (7) iron works, and (8) fishing-net production (by physically weak prisoners), and among the jobs performed outside the camp are (a) construction of "laborers' residences in Kiyang-ni (completed in May 1956), (b) construction of four (4) "bachelors' apartment houses" in Kiyang-ni (April - October 1955), (c) construction of one (1) woman-laborers' apartment house in Kiyang-ni (April - May 1955), (d) construction of one (1) furnace at the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory (April - December 1955), and (e) establishment of rail tracks inside the compound of the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory (November 1955 - January 1956).

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B. For the daily labor inside and outside the camp, the prisoners are organized into "working groups" of 25 (minimum) to 120 (maximum) each, and these groups each consists of a number of "working teams" of approximately ten (10) each. Each working team consists of a number of "working sub-teams" of three (3) or four (4) each. Outside the camp, the working group is supervised by one (1) director of the Rank & File Section, and inside the camp, it is supervised by a total of three (3) directors, including the director in charge of the group, one "production director", and one (1) technical director. Under the supervision of these directors, each working group is controlled by the "group reformation chief" (prisoner). In the working group, the "group reformation chief" controls the "group chief" (prisoner) in performing the assigned jobs and in filling in the individual group members' "work card". This card is issued once a month, and contains prisoners' production results filled in by the "group chief". According to this card, the Labor Section estimates individual prisoners' achievements in labor, and on the basis of the estimation, "work bonus" for prisoners is assessed under the control of the Camp Rear Chief (NOTE: Prisoners earn money for their labor, and this income is called "work bonus"). The "work card" is as follows:



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- Explanations:
- 1) Prisoner's work card.
 - 2) Date
 - 3) (Prisoner's) roster number
 - 4) Charge
 - 5) Prison term
 - 6) (Prisoner's) name
 - 7) Type of work
 - 8) Daily quotas
 - 9) Number of working hours
 - 10) Achievements in work
 - 11) Percentage
 - 12) Remarks
 - 13) Chop (of the production director).

C. Each "working group" is named after its type of work assigned. For example, the working group assigned to tile production is called "tile group". As of October 1956, the 5th Camp has (1) "tile group" engaged in producing tiles; (2) "brick baking group", (3) "brick shaping group"; (4) "original soil group" engaged in collecting dirt used in making bricks; (5) "iron work group"; (6) "wood working group"; (7) "farming group"; (8) "housing group"; (9) "scrap iron forwarding group" engaged in handling scrap iron at the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory; (10) "coal forwarding group" engaged in loading coal in a GAZ truck at the coal dump near the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory; and (11) "winter preparations group" (temporary one engaged in repairing camp buildings and residences of camp personnel).

The 5th Camp has one (1) brick baking kiln baking 50,000 bricks a day during summer, and 15,000 to 25,000 bricks a day during winter. The 1956 brick production quota was 3,500,000 bricks in all, and as of 29 October 1956, this annual quota was carried out by approximately 50 percent, which is largely due to the prolonged rainy weather.

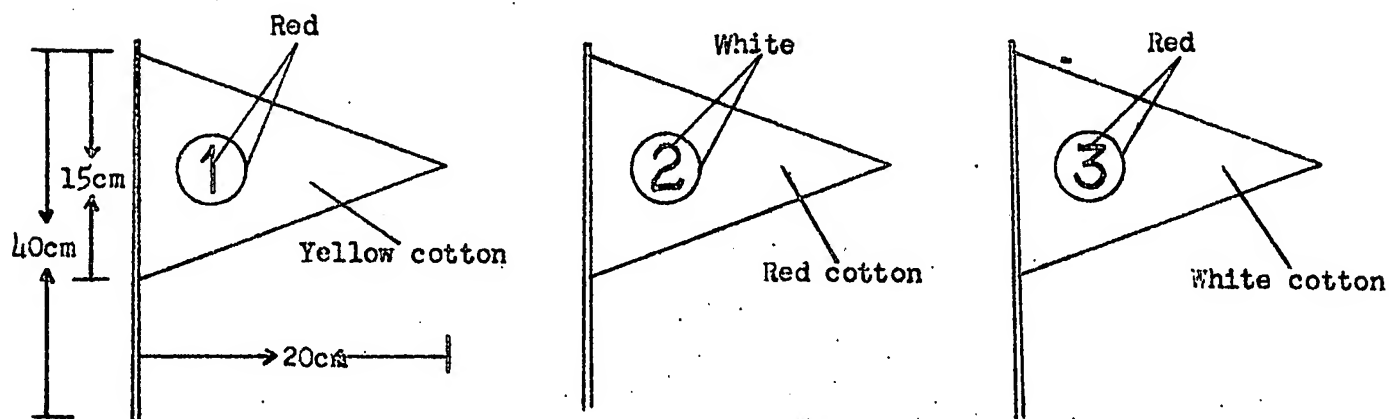
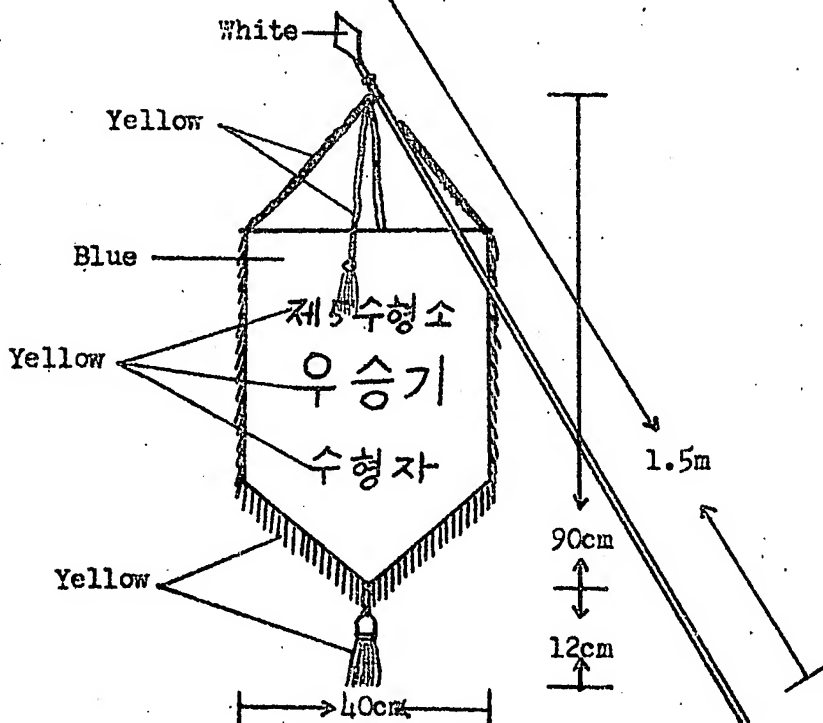
The 1956 tile production quota was carried out by approximately 70 percent in October 1956.

D. Seasonal, regular, and occasional production campaigns are held by prisoners. These production drives are designed to achieve both quantities and qualitative increases in production. Prisoners are seldom placed to compete with laborers outside in production. In July 1956, an increased brick production campaign was held between

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the 5th Camp and the 9th Camp. This drive was designed to produce a total of 1,500,000 bricks with possible damage rate of five (5) percent in all throughout July. Owing to heavy rain which lasted for 15 days in all in the month, the 5th Camp failed in this campaign, achieving approximately 60 percent of the quota. At the 5th Camp, each working group has its own "group victory banners" of three (3) different classes, which are awarded to the three (3) best worker-prisoners of the group. The camp authorities also brings working groups into competition in production, and the best group is cited with the "camp prisoners' victory banner".

Group Victory BannersCamp Prisoners' Victory Banner

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8. Food Treatment: In June 1956, the prisoners started receiving better food in quantity on the basis of Cabinet Decision No. 59. Until May 1956, 700 grams of grain, consisting of 70 percent millet and 30 percent of beans, were given to the heavy laborer-prisoner, 600 grams to the light laborer, 500 grams to the in-patient, 300 grams to the prisoner off job without proper permission, and 150 grams to the isolated prisoner. However, in June 1956, they received additional food, according to the Cabinet decision. 800 grams of grain, consisting of 70 percent millet and 30 percent beans, were given to the heavy laborer, 700 grams to the light laborer, 600 grams to the in-patient, chief, and scavenger, 500 grams to the prisoner off job without proper permission, and 300 grams to the isolated prisoner. In addition to this, the in-patients and those prisoners engaged in "harmful labor" were each given 50 grams of liver oil. The post-Decision side-dishes for prisoners included soybean, soysauce, vegetable, macherel, alaska pollack, culinary plants, and Kimch'i.
9. Medical Treatment: The Medical Section offers medical treatment for miscellaneous cases other than those heavy cases, including chronic dysentery, arthritis, and lung diseases. Heavy cases are released from the camp for home-treatment (NOTE: Homeless cases are not released, but remain for further treatment at the camp). Procedures for medical treatment at the Medical Section are as follows: A prisoner who wish to undergo treatment on his wound is required to notify his "group reformation chief" of his wish through the chief of his working group. After obtaining permission of the director in charge of the working group (the group reformation chief reports to the director), the applicant is taken to the Medical Section by his group reformation chief. A prisoner coming under hospitalization is required to report to the director in charge of the detention building through the chief of his cell. On the basis of this report, the director issues a "hospitalization ticket" (form unknown) to the applying prisoner. After receiving from the prisoner this ticket, the cell-assigning director of the Rank & File Section escorts the patient to the pertinent sick-cell.

[redacted] In August 1956, all the prisoners [redacted] were vaccinated by the Medical Section.

25X1

10. Prisoners' Incomes: The prisoners earn a little amount of money for their physical labor inside and outside the camp. This money is called "work bonus", and is kept by the Deposit Registration Section. It is paid to the prisoner on his release from the camp.

11. Increases in Prison Terms: A prisoner apprehended in 24 hours following his desertion from the camp is subject to two (2) additional years' service, and for this increased service, he is tried at the Kangso-gun People's Court. A prisoner arrested within 24 hours following his desertion is liable to one (1) month-long isolation.

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12. Fuel & Lighting: The 5th Camp uses both anthracite coal and bituminous coal, and consumes for lighting electricity transmitted from the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory. The coal is carried from a coal dump close by the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory. The camp has no electrical heating facilities, and the lighting facilities are established and maintained by prisoners of the "iron work group". It enjoys ample electricity. In October 1956, the camp consumed a total of approximately 3,300 kilowatt daily

25X1

13. Mailing: According to the North Korean Prison Regulations, the 5th Camp offers to its prisoners two (2) different types of mailing, one, the "ordinary mailing", and one, the "special mailing." For these two (2) different types of mailing, the Reformation Section issues the "sealed post-card", and the charges of this card are liquidated with the "work bonus" or deposited cash of individual prisoners.

The diagram illustrates the format of a mailing card and its corresponding envelope. The card is rectangular, measuring 13cm in width and 10cm in height. It is divided into several sections for handwritten information:

- Top Left:** A small box containing the number '2'.
- Top Center:** A line for the title, labeled '1 봉 함 엽 서' (Sealed Postcard).
- Middle Left:** A line for the recipient's address, labeled '3 수신인 주소'.
- Middle Center:** A line for the recipient's name, labeled '4 수신인 성명'.
- Bottom Left:** A line for the sender's address, labeled '5 발신인 주소'.
- Bottom Center:** A line for the sender's name, labeled '6 발신인 성명'.

Below the card is a simple line drawing of an envelope, showing its triangular flap.

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- NOTES:
1. Sealed Post-Card (printed in red)
 2. Ten (10)-Won Post Stamp
 3. Addressee's Address (printed in red)
 4. Addressee's Name (printed in red)
 5. Addresser's Address (printed in red)
 6. Addresser's Name (printed in red)

* Address of the 5th Camp: (7), (L), or (E) Private Box 820, Kiyang, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan-namdo.

(7) indicates the "1st detention house" of the 5th Camp.
 (L) indicates the "2nd detention house".
 (E) indicates the "3rd detention house".

- A. The ordinary mailing is done once a month regularly, under the control of the Chairman of the Wall Paper Committee. For this mailing, the committee chairman (prisoner) collects lists of applicants for mailing from the scavengers of the detention buildings, and according to these name-lists, the sealed post-card is issued to each applicant. In each ordinary mailing, prisoners are urged by the committee chairman not to exceed the limits of 200 letters per mail (this ceiling is not thoroughly observed by prisoners), not to request excessive amount of food goods in the mail, and to speak of the government "concern" over the prisoners. Through this ordinary regular mailing, prisoners are allowed to write to their family members, relatives, and friends. However, they are kept from sending two (2) or more mails at a time.
- B. The special mailing is alike supervised by the Chairman of the Wall Paper Committee. This mailing is available in the following three (3) different cases: First, the special mailing is offered to those prisoners who have been successful in their production drives, and accordingly, a mail coming under this title should contain the pertinent production results in addition. Second, the special mailing is used by those prisoners to be soon released. In such a special mail, the prisoner is allowed to notify his home of his scheduled release (generally one month before his release). In the third place, those prisoners having anxiety aroused by a long silence from his home is allowed to send a mail to the pertinent people's committee in pursuit of information on his home. As such, prisoners are able to send additional letters through the special mailing.

14. Inspection to the 5th Camp: During the period of 10 May 1955 and 29 October 1956, the 5th Camp was inspected five (5) times in all by a group of five (5) or six (6) personnel from the Supreme People's Court. The first inspection was held in early August 1955, second in early December 1955, the third in March 1956, the fourth in August 1956, and the fifth inspection took place in early October 1956. The inspectors wore plain clothes, and came together in a Soviet jeep. Each inspection was held on the morning, and prior to the inspection, prisoners cleaned inside and outside the camp buildings.

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15. Sports and Recreational Programs: The prisoners observe miscellaneous fete days, including May Day and the Liberation day, in holding and participating in athletic meets, sports, and miscellaneous programs, including chess games, short plays, songs, magician tricks, and comic chats. All the sports and recreational programs are organized and controlled by the Chairman of the Wall Paper Committee, and successful team members in these games are awarded prizes, including tooth powder, tooth brushes, and laundry soap, which are issued by the Reformation Section. In celebration of 15 August 1956, prisoners were off labor for three (3) consecutive days. The 5th Camp has no particular recreational facilities for prisoners to speak of.

16. Number of Prisoners and Their Criminal Types:

A. During the period of September 1955 and April 1956, the 5th Camp housed a total of approximately 1,450 man-prisoners (no woman-prisoner), including anti-national cases (political), totalling approximately 300. In May 1956, these political prisoners were all transferred presumably to the Kanggye Prison in Kanggye-si (Chagang-do). [redacted] the transfer might be partly related with Cabinet Decision No. 59 issued in June 1956. NOTE: This Cabinet Decision stipulates better treatment for the camp prisoners.) In August 1956, the 5th Camp received a total of 200 additional prisoners (non-political) from the Kanggye Prison. As of mid-October 1956, the 5th Camp housed a total of approximately 800 man-prisoners, covering the age range of 20 to 60, and consisting of 40 percent embezzlement cases, 20 percent theft cases, and 40 percent miscellaneous cases. The embezzlement cases include both national monetary and property embezzlement, and the miscellaneous cases consists of thieves and gangsters.

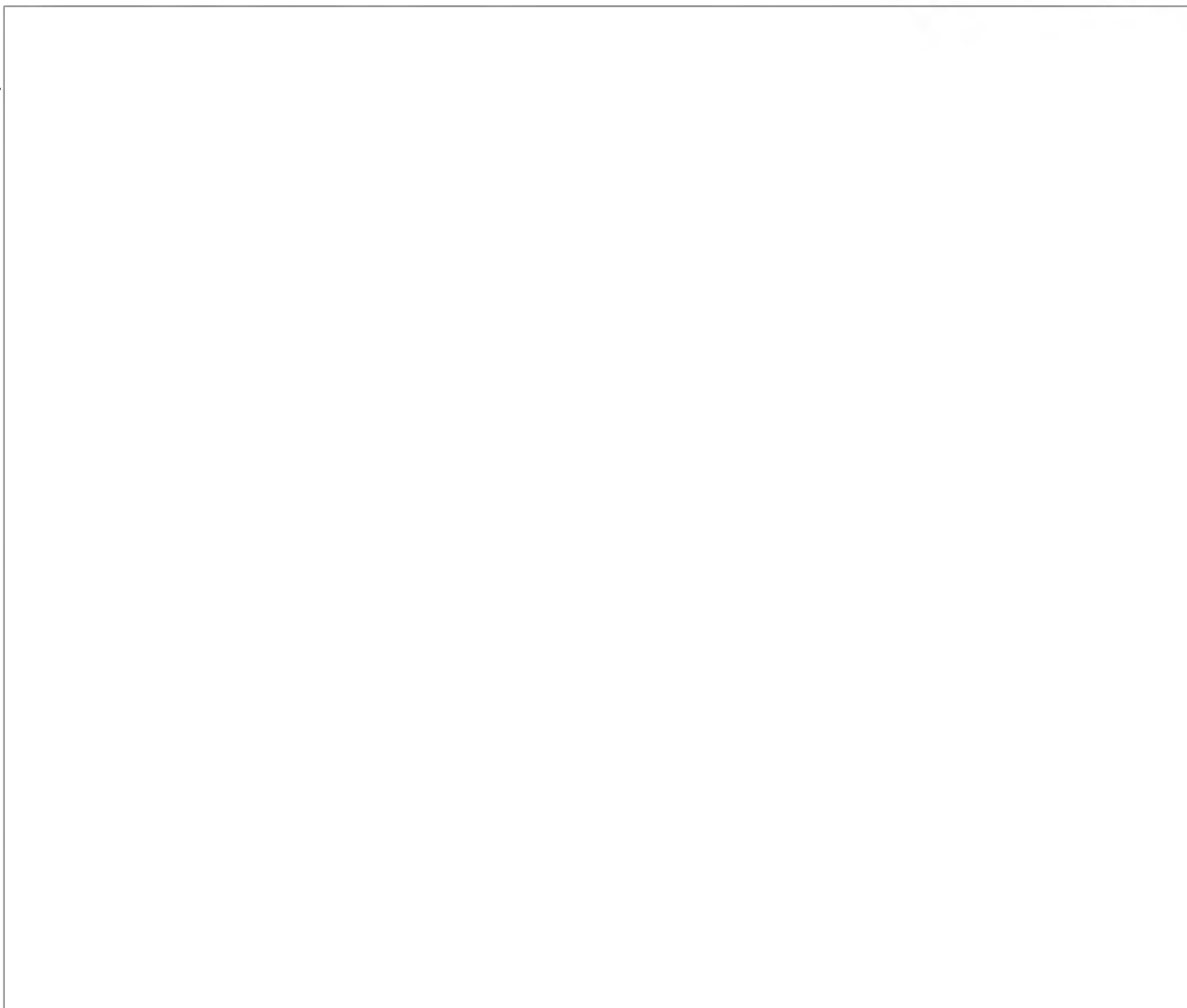
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18. Personalities

- 1) a. Name: KIM (fmu)



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- e. Rank & Position: Major - Chief, 5th Camp.



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- 2) a. HQ (fmu)



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e. Captain - 5th Camp Political Chief

[Redacted]

25X1

3) a. Unknown

[Redacted]

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e. Captain - 5th Camp Rear Chief

[Redacted]

25X1

4) a. IM T'ae-su (NTA)

[Redacted]

25X1

e. Senior Lieutenant - Chief, Labor Section

[Redacted]

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5) a. YI Si-wŏn (NTA)

[Redacted]

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e. Senior Lieutenant - Chief, Reformation Section

[Redacted]

25X1

6) a. Unknown

[Redacted]

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e. Senior Lieutenant - Chief, Rank & File Section

[Redacted]

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7) a. Unknown

[Redacted]

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e. Lieutenant - Chief, Examination Section

[Redacted]

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8) a. Unknown

[Redacted]

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e. Captain - Chief, Medical Section

[Redacted]

25X1

9) a. Unknown

[Redacted]

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e. Lieutenant - Chief, Deposit Registration Section

[Redacted]

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10) a. YI (fnu)

[Redacted]

25X1

e. Captain - Chief, 5th Camp Guard Unit

[Redacted]

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11) a. KIM Wi-ch'ol (NTA)

[Redacted]

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e. Junior Lieutenant - Director, Rank & File Section

[Redacted]

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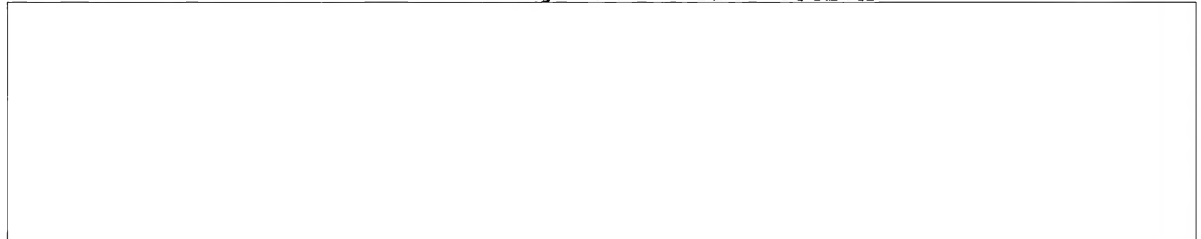
12) a. HAN Chong-su (NTA)



25X1

e. Junior Lieutenant - Director, Rank & File Section

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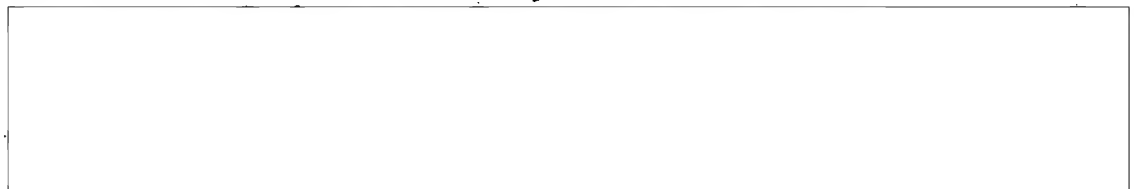


13) a. YI (fmu)



25X1

e. Junior Lieutenant - Director, Rank & File Section



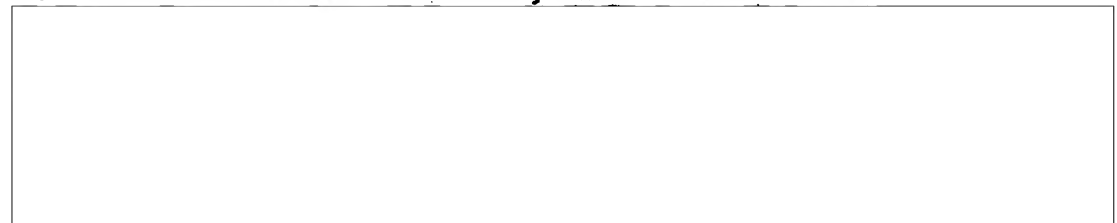
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14) a. KIM (fmu)



25X1

e. Junior Lieutenant - Director, Rank & File Section



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19. The following is an explanation of the attached sketch (5th Camp):

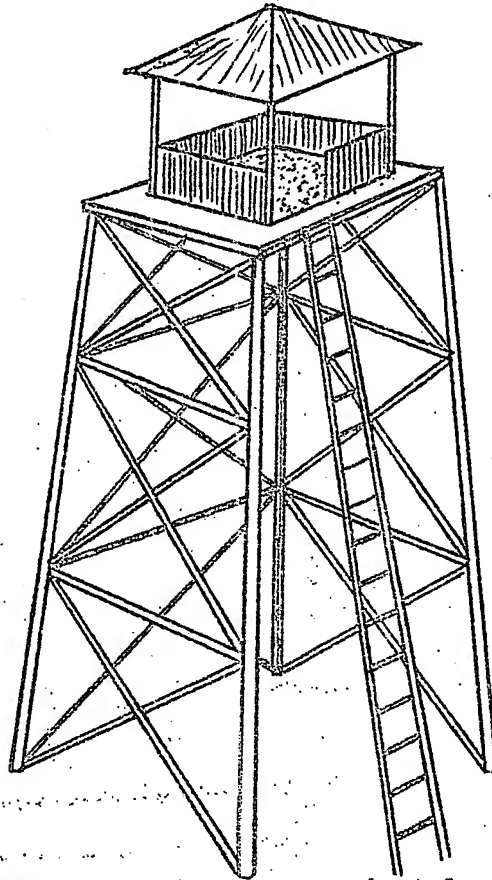
- 1) Main entrance of an iron arch structure, approximately seven (7) meters wide and 2.5 meters high.
- 2) Handcart tracks established in early March 1956, leading to the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory. This line is approximately two (2) kilometers long, and is designed to carry "original soil" used in shaping bricks.

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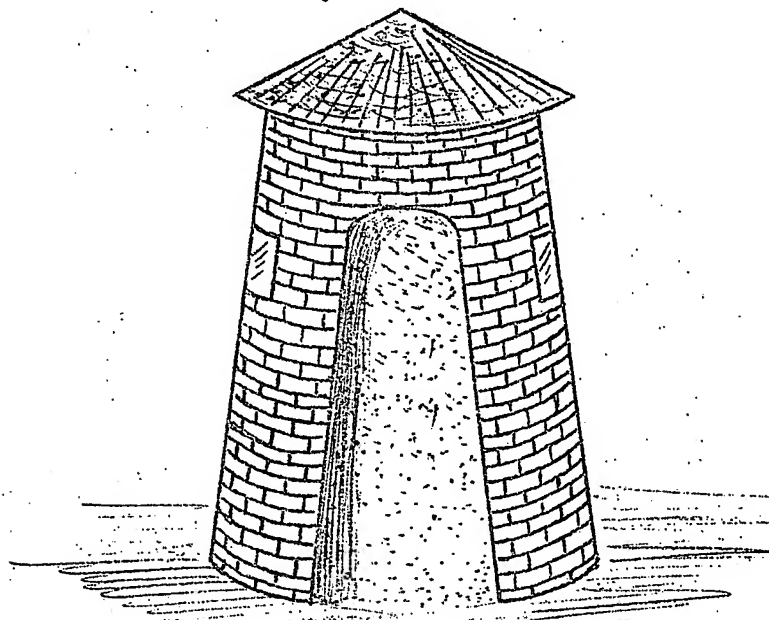
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- 3) Watch tower of an iron structure with one (1) ladder, approximately six (6) meters high, and is manned by one (1) armed guard from 0800 hours to 1900 hours daily.



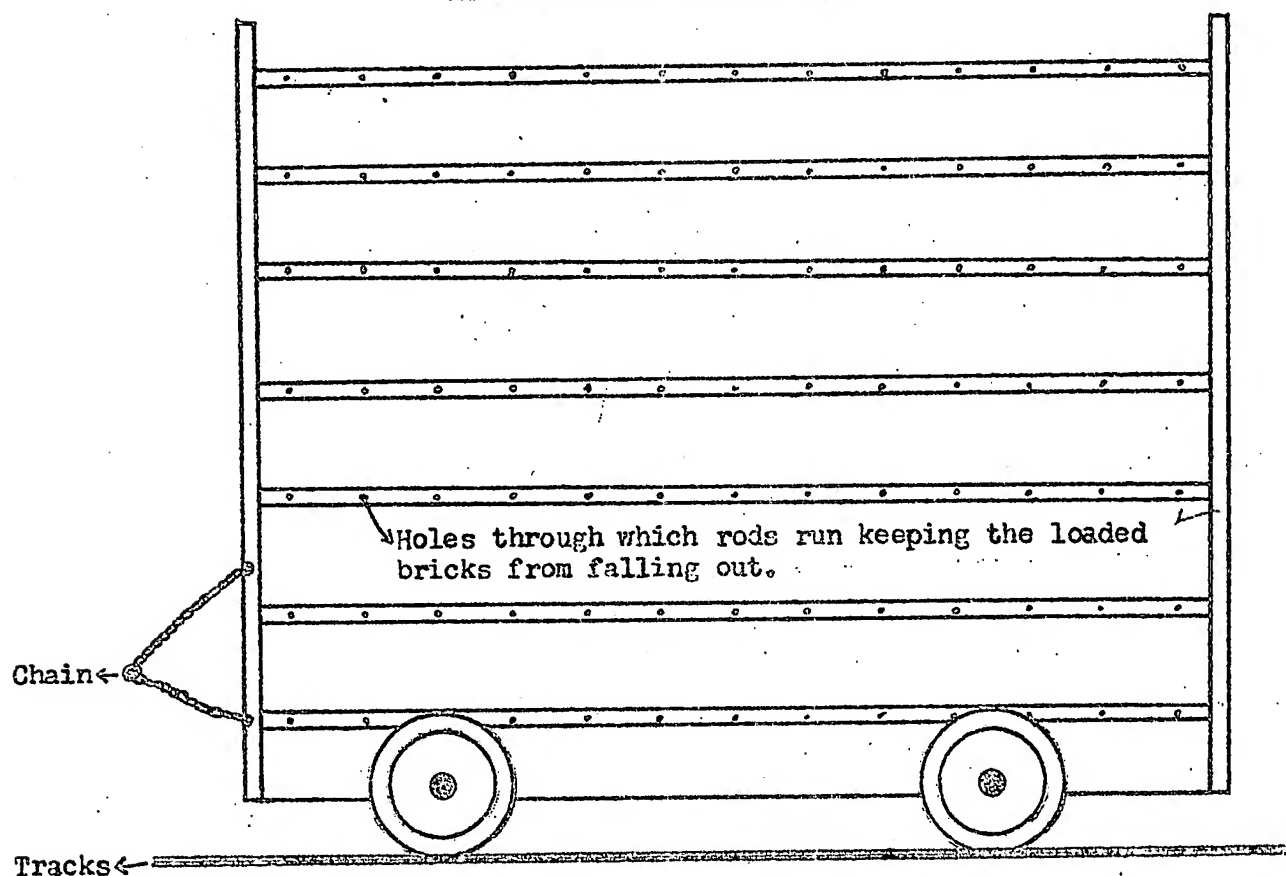
- 4) Guard box of a brick structure, approximately 2.5 meters high, and is manned by one (1) prisoner-guard (unarmed) from 0800 hours to 1900 hours daily, watching those prisoners laboring at the surrounding area.



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- 5) Consists of one (1) large brick shaping machine of Japanese make, one (1), 30-horse power motor, and five (5) brick conveying cars using tracks. Shaped bricks are transported by these cars to Item 23 (drying house). Each car carries approximately 500 shaped bricks at a time.

Shaped Bricks Conveying Car

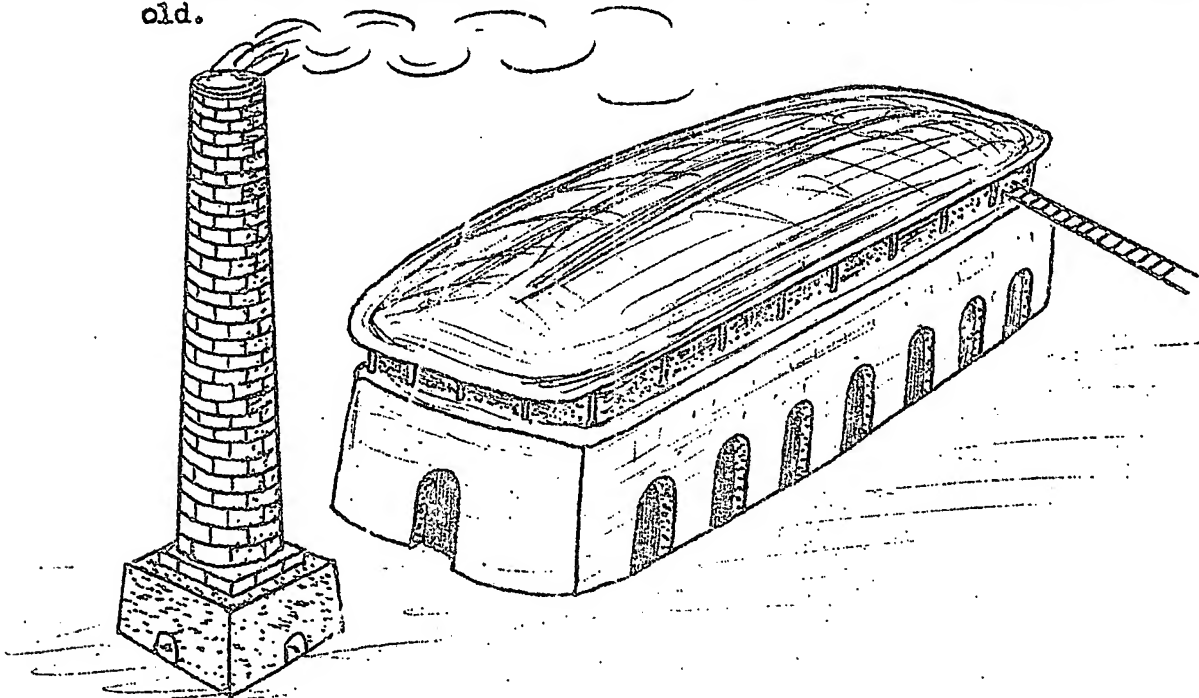
- 6) Consists of one (1) large brick shaping machine of Japanese make, one (1), 30-horse power motor placed on the open ground, and five (5) shaped bricks conveying cars using tracks. For the structure of the car, see the drawing attached to Item 5.
- 7) Consists of one (1) large brick shaping machine of Japanese make, one (1), 30-horse power motor placed on the open ground, and five (5) shaped bricks conveying cars using tracks. For the structure of the car see the sketch attached to Item 5.
- 8) Water well, approximately 70 centimeters in diameter and 3.5 meters deep, and is used for drinking by prisoners.

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- 9) Consists of two (2) transformers of Japanese make and three (3) transformers of North Korean make, established in March 1956. The site is surrounded with brick walls, plus outer barbed wire fence.
- 10) Open brick drying site, approximately 200 meters square, and is capable of drying a total of approximately 300,000 bricks at a time. Dried bricks are piled up temporary in the vicinity of the Guard House (Item 46).
- 11) Watch tower of an iron structure with one (1) ladder, approximately six (6) meters high, and is manned by one (1) armed guard, watching those prisoners working at Items 5, 6, 7, and 10. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 3.
- 12) Brick baking kiln, approximately 360 meters in circumference, and consisting of 15 fuel holes in all. This kiln is approximately 40 years old.



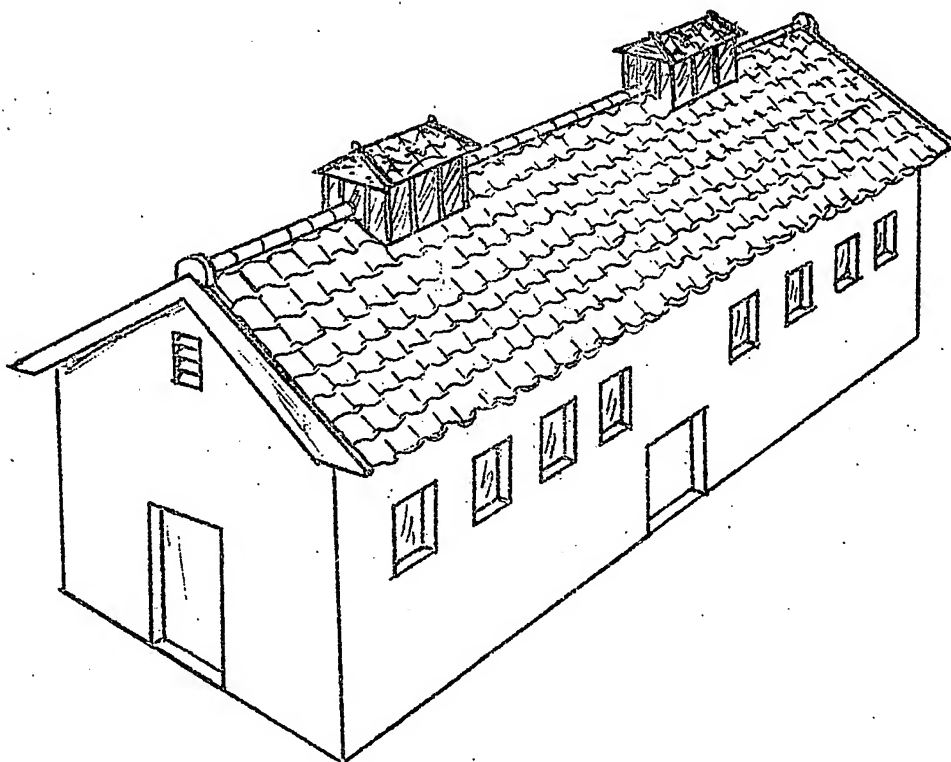
- 13) Chimney of the brick baking kiln, approximately 50 meters high. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 12.
- 14) Fan manufactured by prisoners in June 1956, and is designed to fan heat from the baking kiln to the brick drying house (Item 23).
- 15) Watch tower of an iron structure with one (1) ladder, approximately six (6) meters high, and is manned by one (1) armed guard, watching those prisoners working at Items 12, 16, 20, 21, and 23. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 3.
- 16) Coal storage house of a straw-roof structure with brick walls, approximately 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and five (5) meters high (built in April 1955 by prisoners) storing approximately 30 tons of coal used for baking bricks at Item 12.

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- 17) Latrine of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately ten (10) meters long, 1.5 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high (built by prisoners in April 1955). It is used by prisoners.
- 18) Pigpen of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 15 meters long, three (3) meters wide, and two (2) meters high (built by prisoners in early 1956), housing a total of 30 pigs. This pen is manned by a team of two (2) prisoners, plus one (1) social laborer residing at the residential area (Item 57). The pigs are used as side-dishes for the camp personnel.
- 19) Watch tower of an iron structure with one (1) ladder, approximately six (6) meters high, and is manned by one (1) armed guard. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 3.
- 20) Tile factory of a red-tile roof structure with dirt walls (plastered with lime), approximately 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and four (4) meters high (built in April 1955). This building consists of four (4) quarters in all, including the "roller room" provided with one (1) roller of Chinese make and shaping square dirt blocks; the "finishing workshop" with a number of moulds for tiles; the "1st drying-room", where the shaped tiles from the finishing workshop are dried with heat fanned into from the tile kiln (Item 21); and the "2nd drying-room", where the shaped tiles are dried with heat fanned into from the tile kiln (Item 21). During summer, the 2nd drying-room is used not for drying purpose, but for miscellaneous purposes, including motion pictures for prisoners as well as camp personnel. This factory produces red tiles.



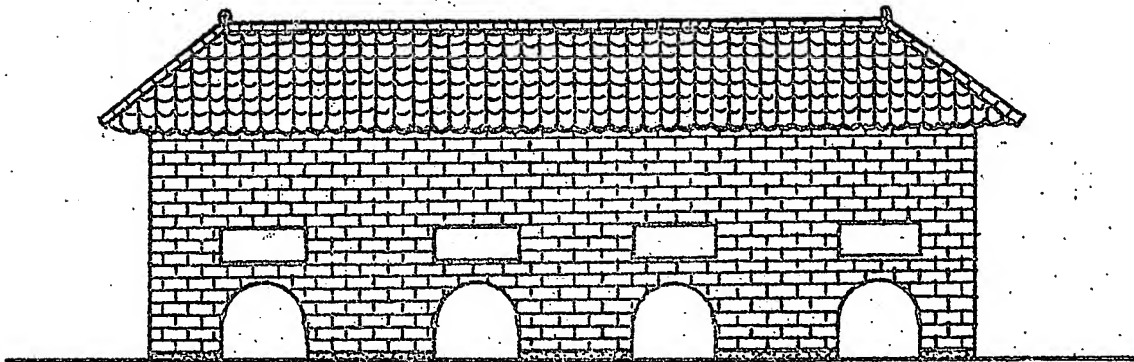
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- 21) Tile baking kiln of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 14 meters long, 14 meters wide, and five (5) meters high, and is provided with four (4) fuel holes and four (4) fans (built in April 1956 by prisoners). The structure of this kiln was originated by a prisoner (formerly headed the Wonsan Rubber Factory), and is so devised that it can adjust and well maintain the necessary degree of heat ($200^{\circ}\text{C} - 230^{\circ}\text{C}$). It has both strong points and weak points. The strong points are that (1) it can well adjust and maintain the necessary degree of heat by the fans established; (2) it bakes more tiles than the average traditional kiln; (3) it is easy to relight and heat; and that (4) it transfers its heat to the tile drying-chambers. The weak points of this kiln are that (1) it takes more hours for baking than the average kiln (takes two (2) days for baking and one (1) day for cooling and discharge); (2) its fuel holes are open to rain; and (3) it needs electricity for fanning.

Length: 14 M
 Width : 14 M
 Height: 5 M



- 22) Iron works of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately seven (7) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and 2.5 meters high (built in April 1955), and is provided with one (1) electric welding machine of Japanese make, one (1) oxygen welding machine of Japanese make, five (5) nail machines of Japanese make, and miscellaneous tools. It has no lathe, and accordingly, lathing processes are performed at the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory.

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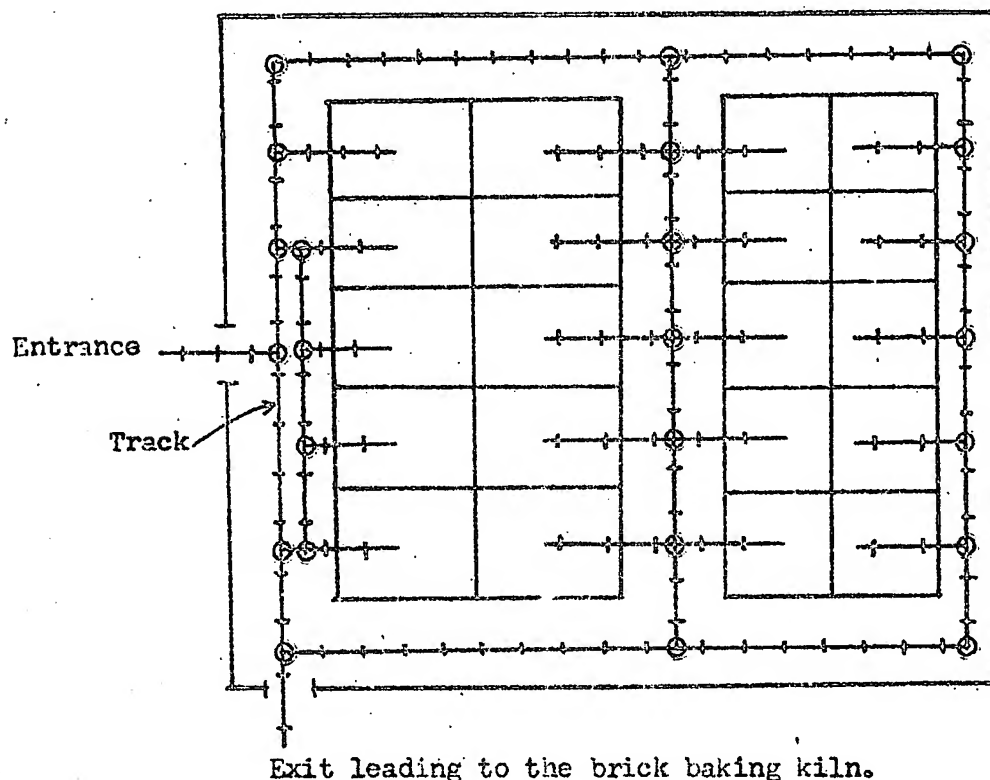
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- 23) Brick drying-house of a brick roof structure with brick walls, approximately 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and four (4) meters high (build in September 1955), consisting of 20 drying-rooms in all. Each drying-room is provided with brick conveying carts. This drying-house is used during the period of November - March. Shaped bricks are dried in this house, and are then sent to the baking kiln (Item 12).

Inside, Brick Drying-House



- 24) Single wire fence, approximately one (1) meter high (established in March 1955).
- 25) Open lot, consisting of seven (7) piles in all, including two (2) piles of straw matts, which are each approximately five (5) meters square and four (4) meters high; one (1) pile of winter clothes for prisoners, which is approximately four (4) meters square and three (3) meters high; one (1) pile of side-dishes contained in straw bags, which is approximately one (1) meter square and one (1) meter high; one (1) pile of salt in straw bags, which is approximately three (3) meters square and two (2) meters high; one (1) pile of beans in straw bags, which is approximately three (3) meters square and four (4) meters high; and one (1) pile of timber, approximately five (5) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and two (2) meters high.

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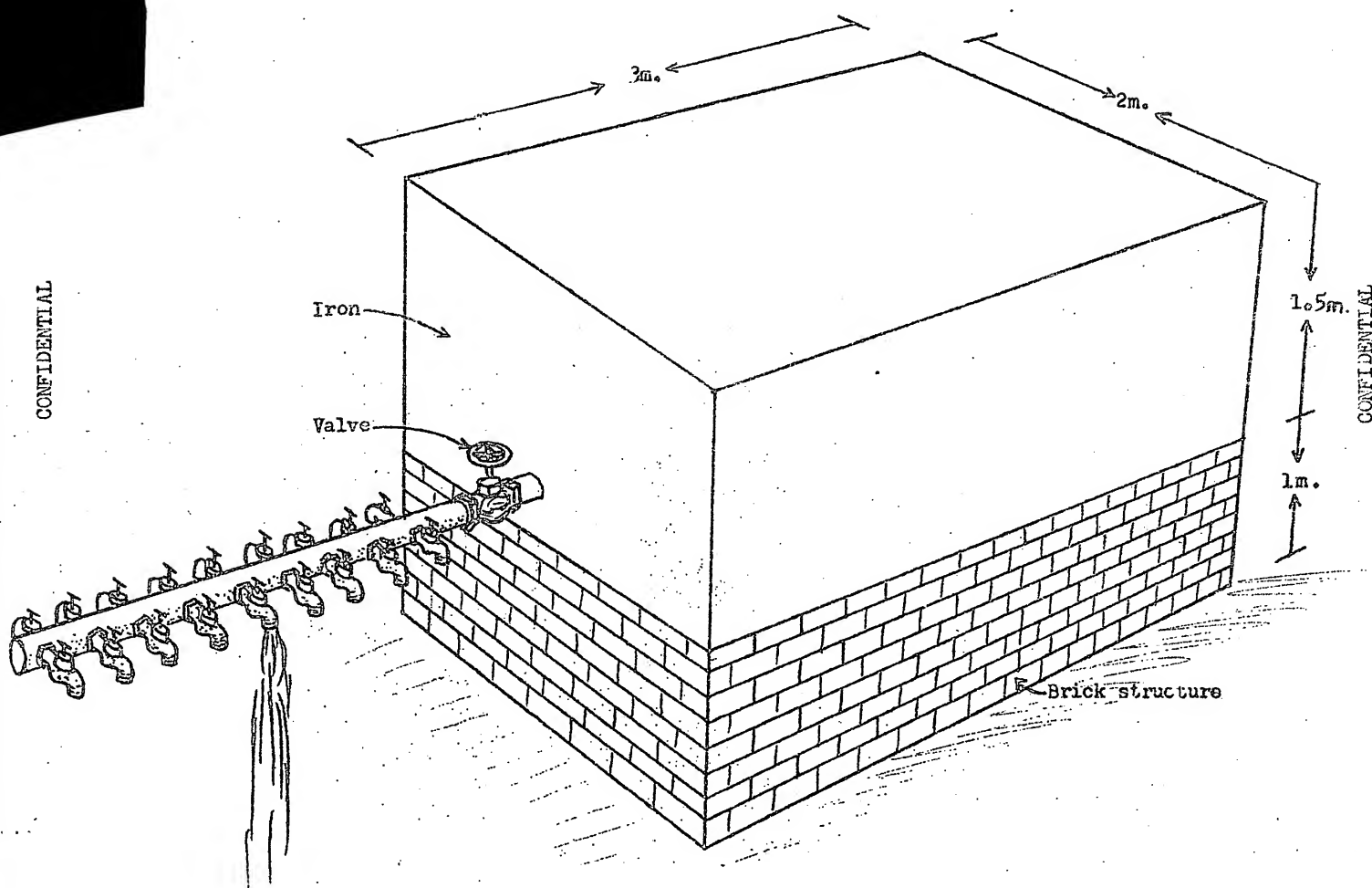
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- 26) Guard box of a brick structure, approximately 2.5 meters high, and is manned by one (1) guard armed with a rifle for 24 hours daily. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 4.
- 27) Kitchen of a tile roof structure with cemented walls, approximately 23 meters long, eight (8) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high (built in April 1955), and is provided with 12 rice-cooking pots, two (2) soup cooking pots, and 20 rice-buckets. Each rice-cooking pot is large enough to cook rice for 200 prisoners at a time. This is the only kitchen for the entire prisoners, and is manned by a total of 14 prisoners under the control of one (1) director from the Rank & File Section.
- 28) City water running from the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory, and is used for cooking food at the kitchen (Item 27).
- 29) One (1) building of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 25 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, consisting of the Individual Reformation Room, which is approximately two (2) meters square and 2.5 meters high, and is provided with one (1) table and three (3) chairs; the Individual Examination Room, which is approximately four (4) meters square and 2.5 meters high (dirt-floored), and is provided with one (1) table and three (3) chairs; the Wall Paper Committee office; the Heat Disinfecting Room with hot-floor; one (1) bathroom; and one (1) quarter housing one (1) tailor shop and one (1) shoe shop. In the Individual Reformation Room, those prisoners found achieving good results in their production are praised and inquired into the circumstances by directors of the Reformation Section, and in the Individual Examination Room, those prisoners found breaching the disciplinary regulations or found producing improper goods are examined by personnel of the Examination Section. The tailor shop is provided with one (1) sewing machine of Japanese make and is manned by one (1) prisoner-tailor producing and repairing clothes, and the shoe shop is manned by one (1) prisoner producing and repairing miscellaneous shoes. Dirt clothes are disinfected by heat of the hot-floor in the Heat Disinfecting Room, and the bath-room is used by both prisoners and directors. The water is boiled by heat from the disinfecting room. Prisoners take bathes almost every day.
- 30) Guard box of a brick structure, approximately 2.5 meters high, and is manned by one (1) armed guard for 24 hours daily. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 4.
- 31) City water used by prisoners for washing and laundry. It runs for 24 hours daily. Standing close by this water, there is the water tank of an iron structure with two (2) water pipes of nine (9) stopcocks each connected on both sides.

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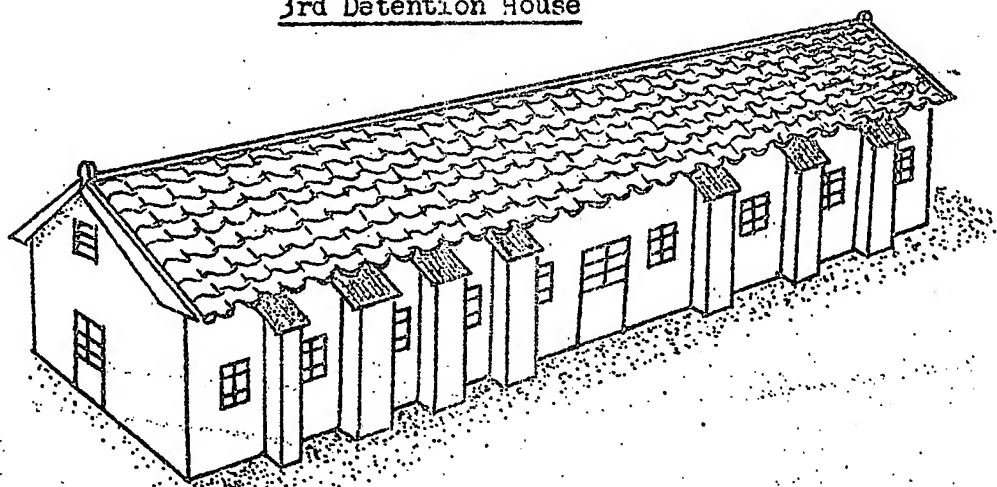
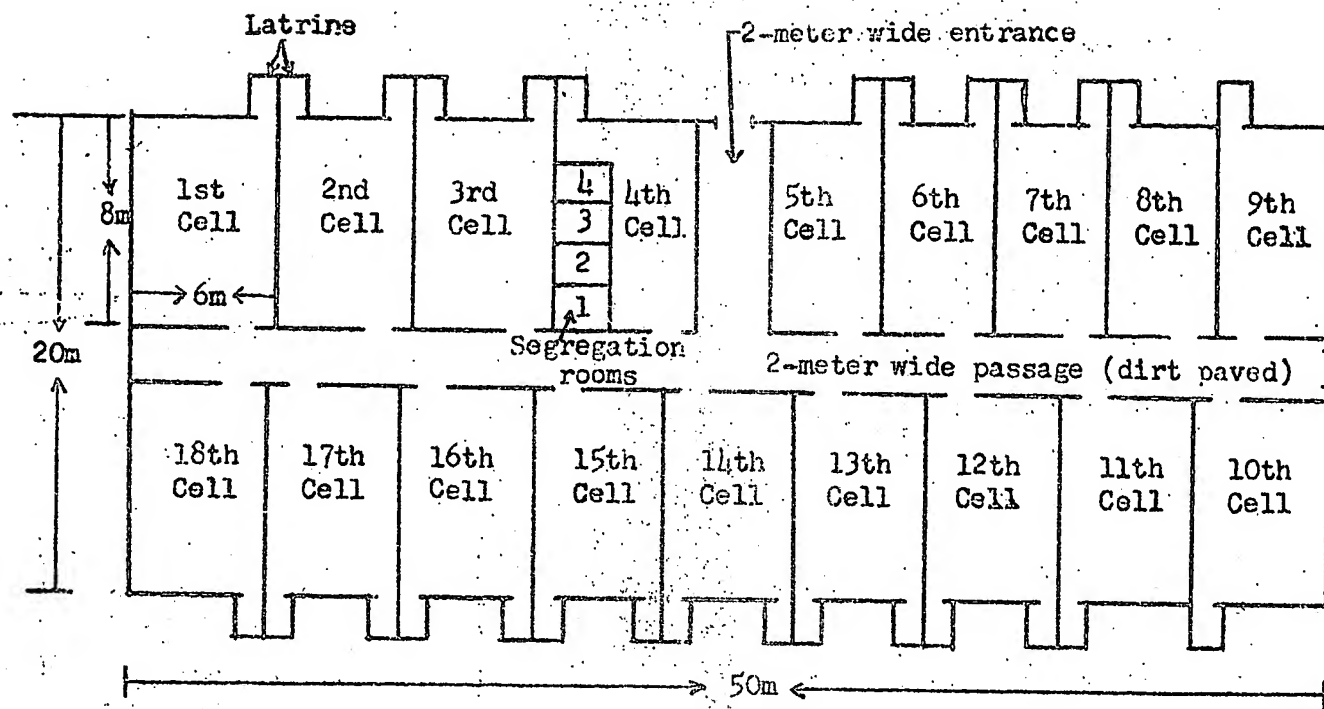
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Water Tank



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- 32) 3rd Detention Building of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 50 meters long, 20 meters wide, and four (4) meters high (built in August 1955 by prisoners), consisting of 18 cells and four (4) segregation quarters. Each cell is board-floored and lighted with one (1) 60-watt bulb, and so with each segregation quarter, which is approximately 50 centimeters square and 60 centimeters high. While the cells each have one (1) single door of one (1) leaf, each segregation room has double doors of one (1) leaf each. This building is heated by "Pechika" (Manchurian stove) facilities installed inside the room walls. For further information see the below sketches.

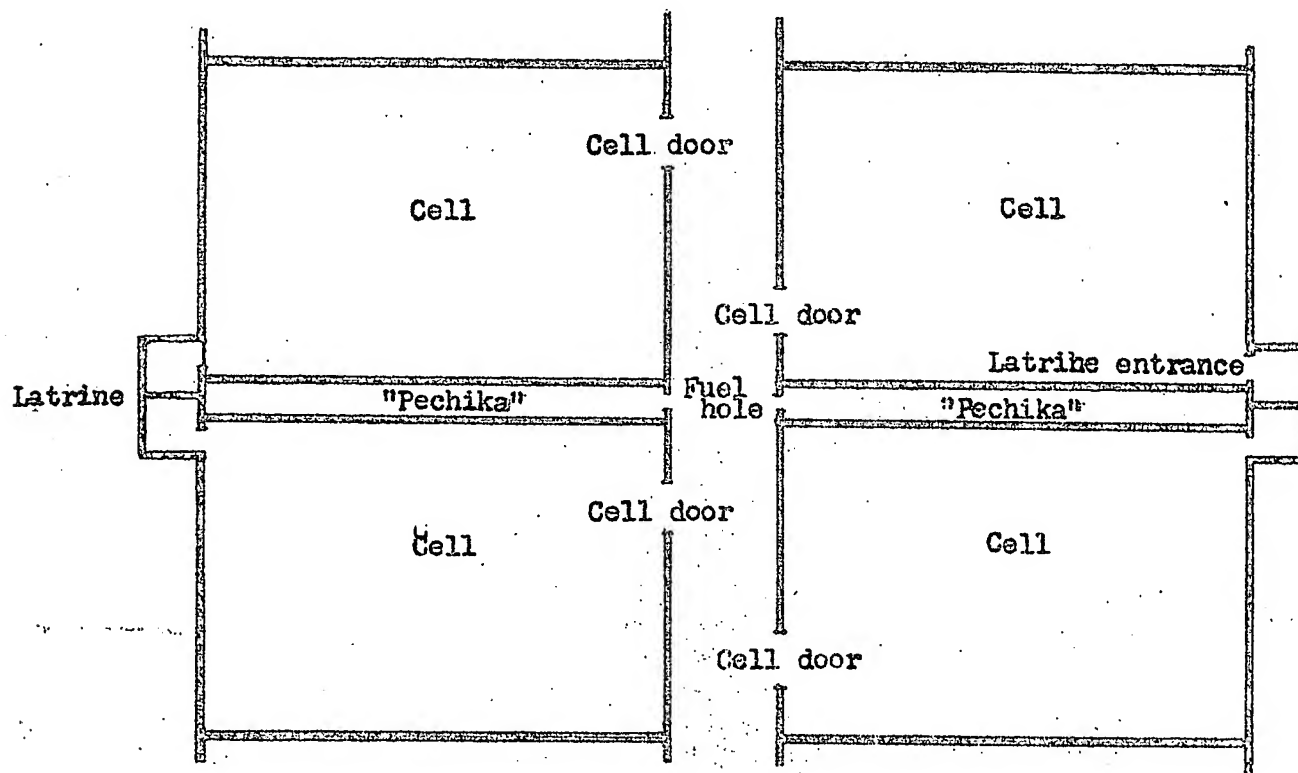
3rd Detention HouseInside, 3rd Detention House

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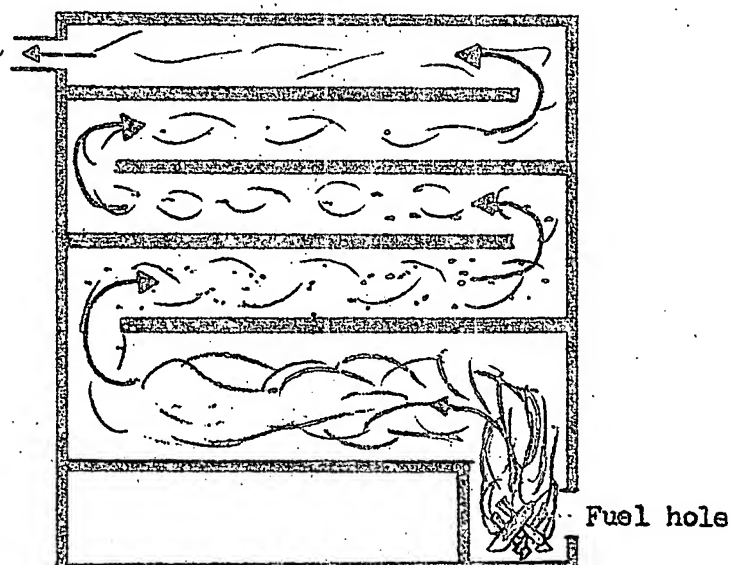
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Inside, Cell



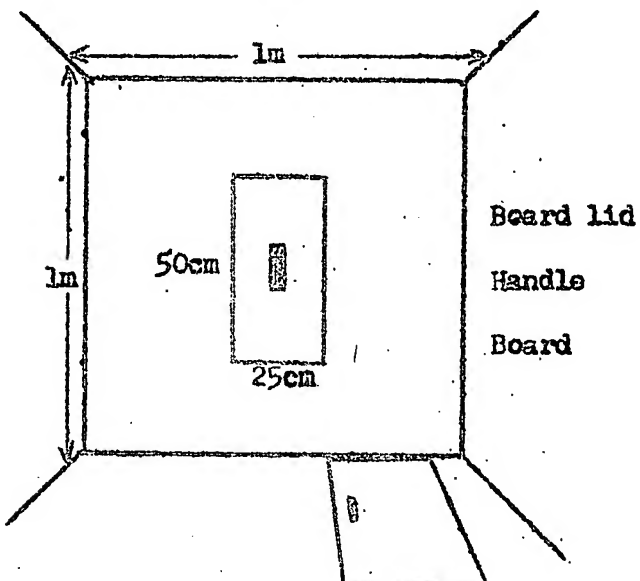
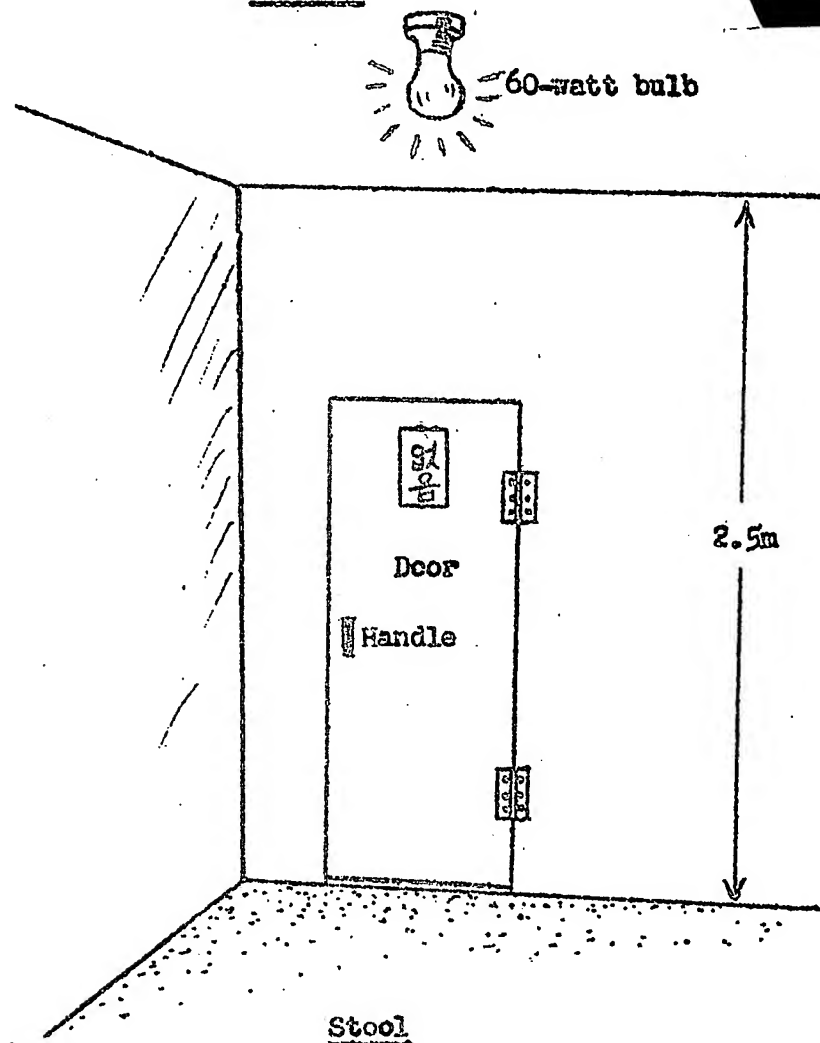
Structure of "Pechika"



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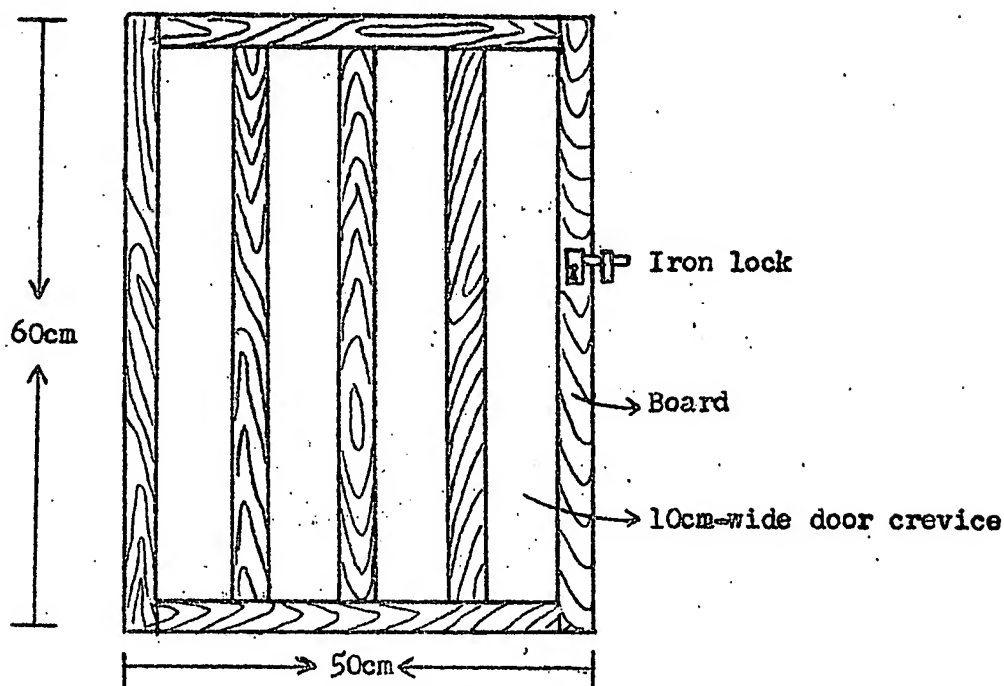
Latrine



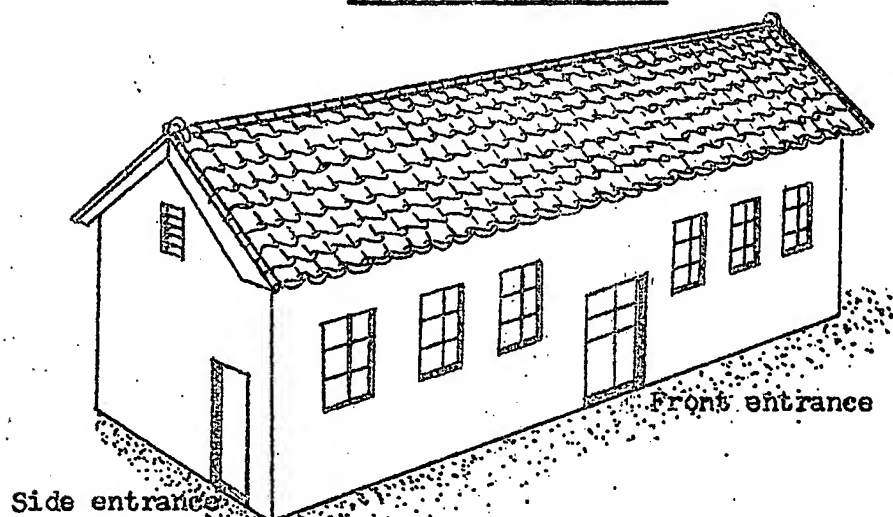
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Inner Door, Segregation Room

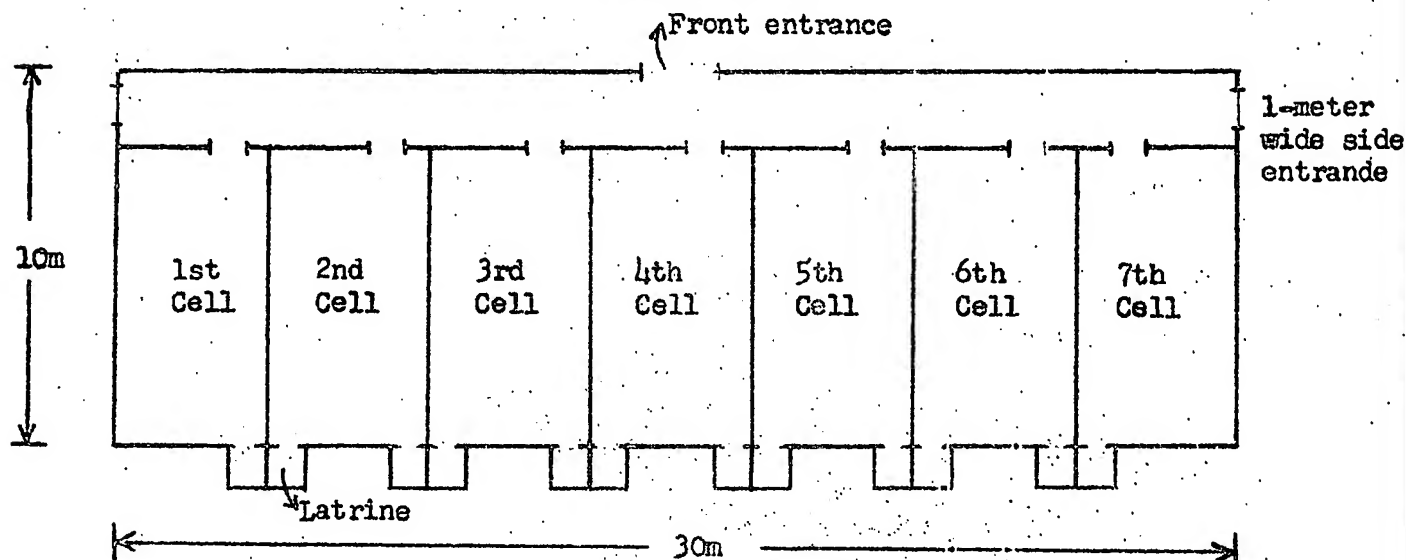
- 33) 2nd Detention House (also called "Patients' Building") of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 30 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high (built in April 1955 by prisoners), consisting of seven (7) "patients' cells" in all. Each cell is approximately six (6) meters square and 2.5 meters high, and is lighted with one (1) 60-watt bulb. This building has a total of three (3) entrances, including the front one, which is approximately two (2) meters wide and 2.5 meters high. Each cell is large enough to house a total of 30 patients at a time, and one (1) coverlet is issued to two (2) individuals.

2nd Detention House

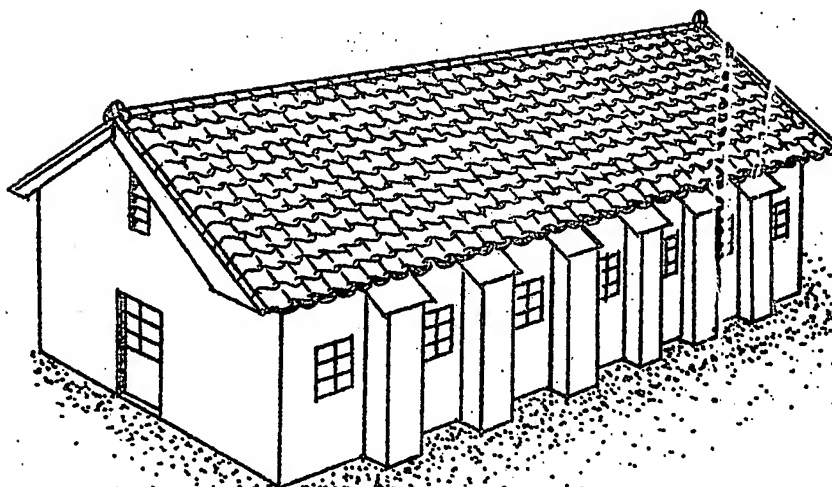
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Inside, 2nd Detention House

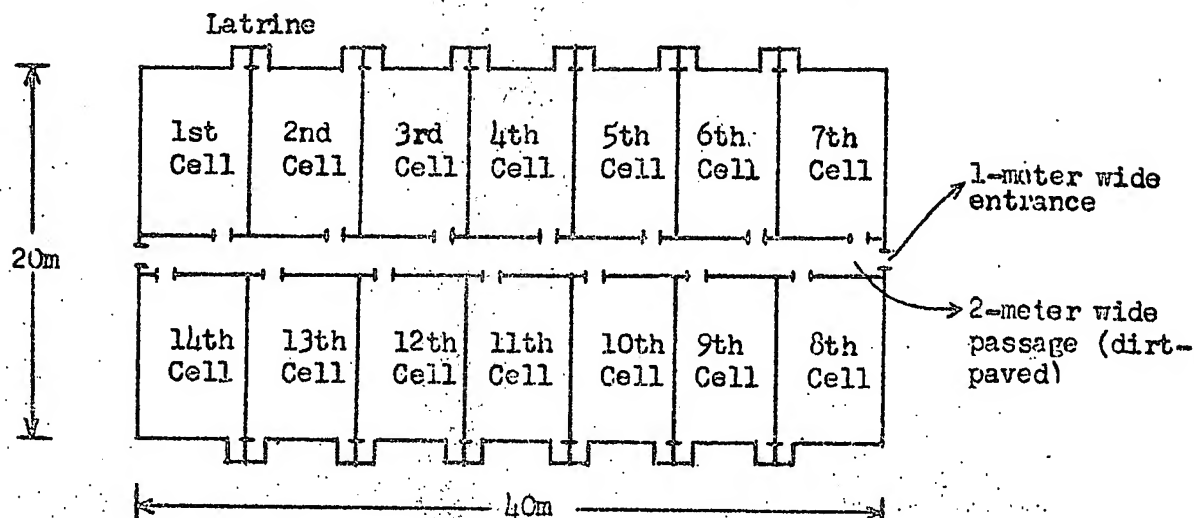
- 34) 1st Detention House of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 40 meters long, 20 meters wide, and four (4) meters high (built in April 1955 by prisoners), consisting of 14 cells in all, which are each lighted with one (1) 60-watt bulb, and are each approximately eight (8) meters, six (6) meters wide, and 2.5 meters high. Each cell is large enough to house a total of approximately 35 individuals.

1st Detention House

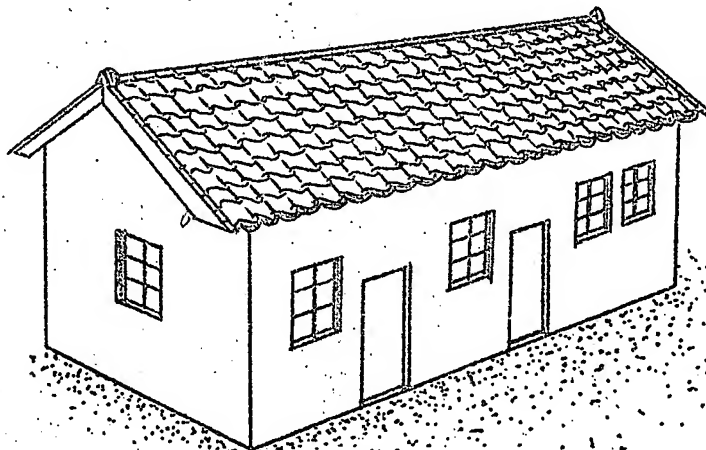
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Inside, 1st Detention House

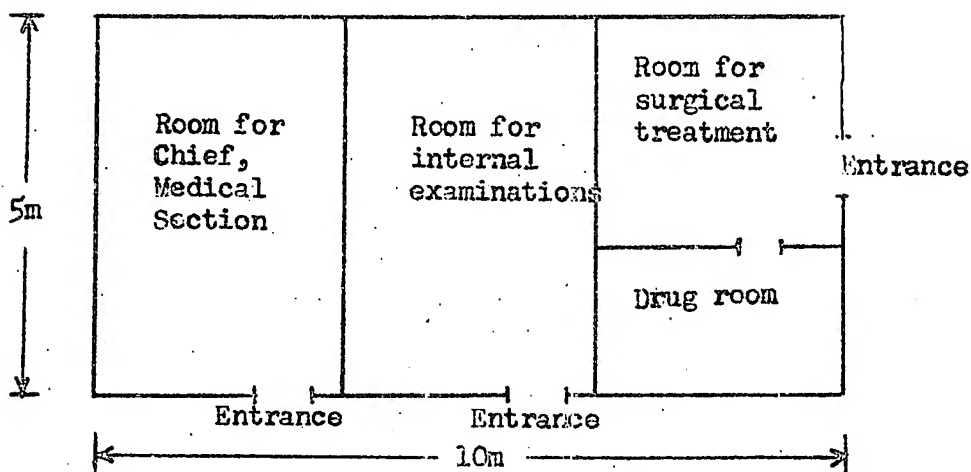
- 35) Guard box of a brick structure, approximately 2.5 meters high, and is manned by one (1) armed guard for 24 hours daily. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 4.
- 36) Medical Section of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high (expanded in August 1956), consisting of four (4) rooms in all, one, used by the section chief, one for internal examinations, one for surgical treatment, and one (1) drug room. This building has three (3) entrances, which are each approximately 1.8 meters high and 90 centimeters wide, and is provided with miscellaneous medical instruments and medicines, including penicillin and mycin.

Medical Section Building

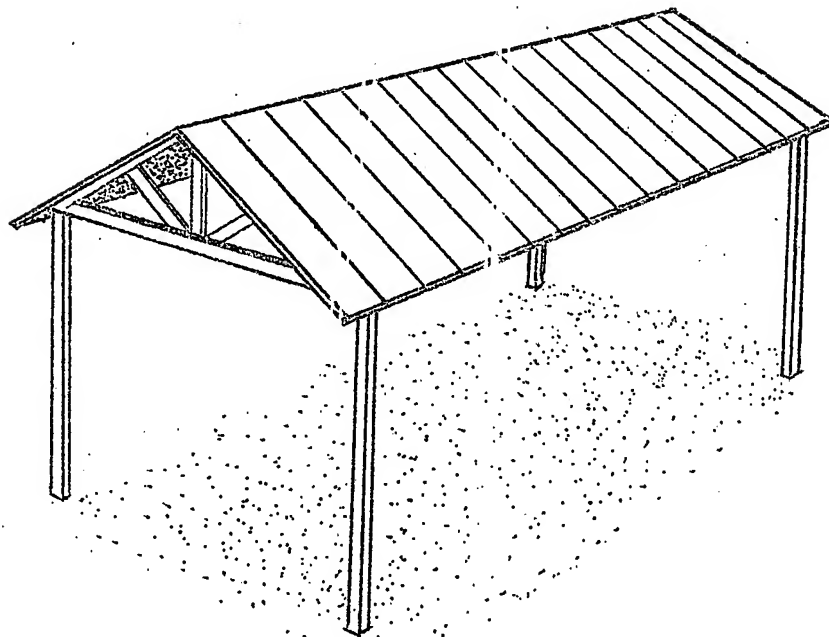
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Inside, Medical Section Building

- 37) Lumber Mill of a wooden structure (no walls) (built in August 1956 by prisoners), and is provided with two (2) electrical sawing machines and one (1) conventional type motor of Japanese make, producing boards for camp use. It is approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and three (3) meters high.

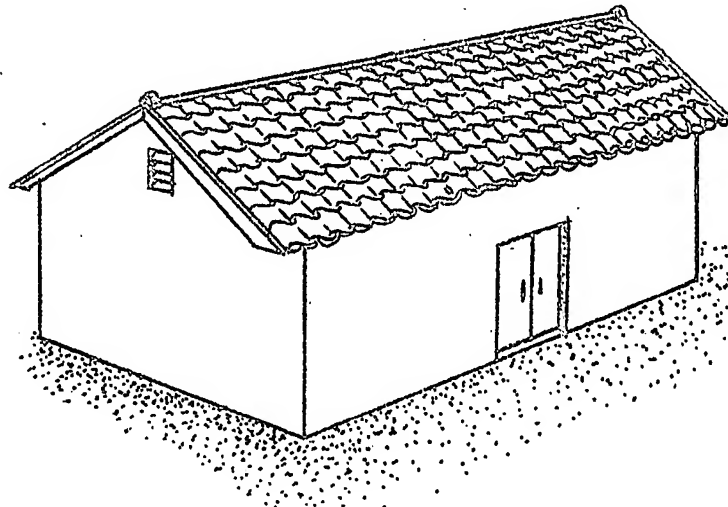


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- 38) Warehouse of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and four (4) meters high (built in August 1956 by prisoners), warehousing 50 bags of rice, 100 bags of millet, 30 bags of beans, and 20 bags of flour.



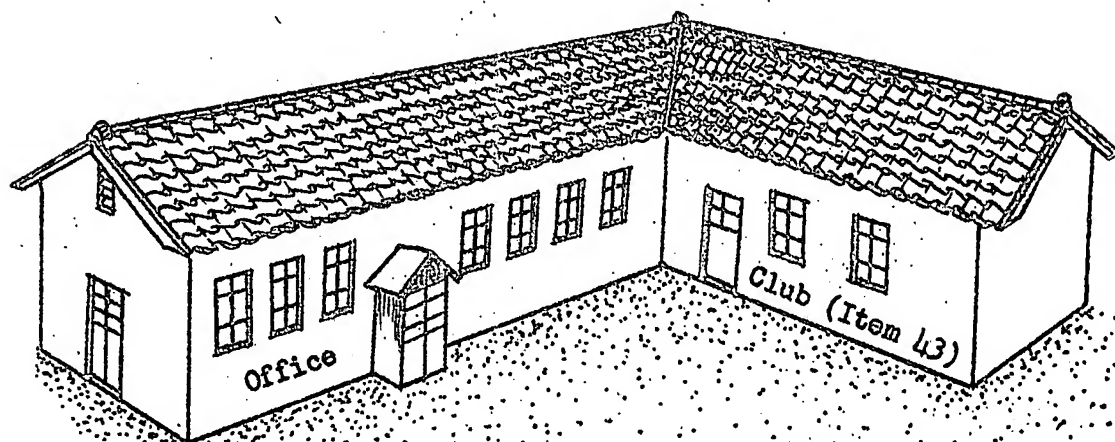
- 39) Guard box of a brick structure, approximately 2.5 meters high, and is manned by one (1) armed guard for 24 hours daily. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 4.
- 40) Rear entrance, approximately two (2) meters wide, and is used by camp personnel.
- 41) Single wire fence, approximately two (2) meters high (established in March 1955).
- 42) Office building of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and four (4) meters high (built in late August 1955 by prisoners), consisting of 17 office rooms in all, housing the Camp Chief, the Camp Political Chief, the Rank & File Section and its Chief, the Reformation Section and its Chief, The Examination Section and its Chief, the Identity Registration Section, and the Chief of the Camp Guard Unit. Besides these office rooms, there are five (5) more rooms whose users are unknown. The Reformation Section office is approximately five (5) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, and the Identity Registration Section office is approximately six (6) meters long, 3.5 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, and is provided with six (6) tables and ten (10) cabinets. This building is provided with "Pechika" facilities for heating, and has one (1) club building (Item 43) stuck to each other.

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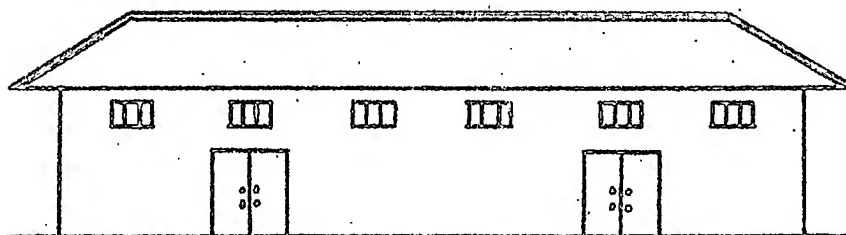
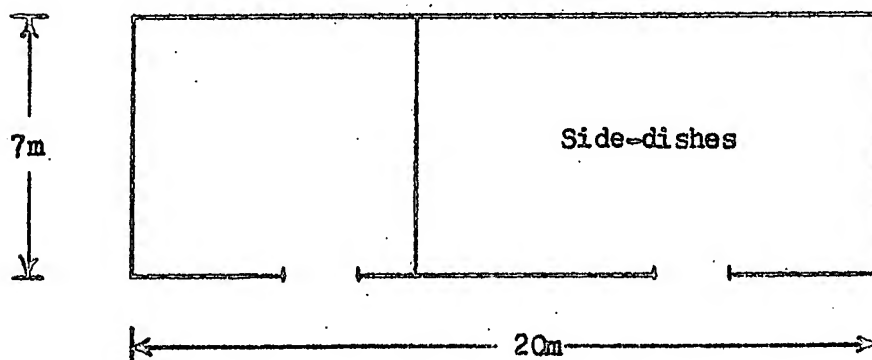


- 43) Club building of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and four (4) meters high (built in late August 1955), and is provided with one (1) wooden stage, which is approximately 15 meters long, five (5) meters wide, and one (1) meter from the dirt-floor. Among the programs held in this hall are (a) study meetings of camp personnel and camp guards, (b) miscellaneous meetings of camp personnel, (c) motion pictures for camp personnel and their dependents, (d) stage plays for camp personnel and their dependents. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 42.
- 44) Warehouse of a cement-tile roof structure with dirt walls (plastered with lime), approximately 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high (built during the Japan Occupation and was repaired in August 1955). Two thirds of this warehouse stores miscellaneous side-dishes (quantity unknown), including soybean, soysauce, pollack eggs for camp personnel and their dependents, bean oil, and various culinary plants, and remaining space (one third) keeps office supplies, including paper, cotton cloth for camp personnel and their dependents, canvas shoes for camp personnel and prisoners, work clothes for camp personnel, and approximately ten (10) packs of Chinese cotton (each pack weighs approximately 60 kilograms) to be used in making mattresses for both prisoners and camp personnel. This warehouse has two (2) entrances, which are each approximately two (2) meters high and 1.5 meters wide.

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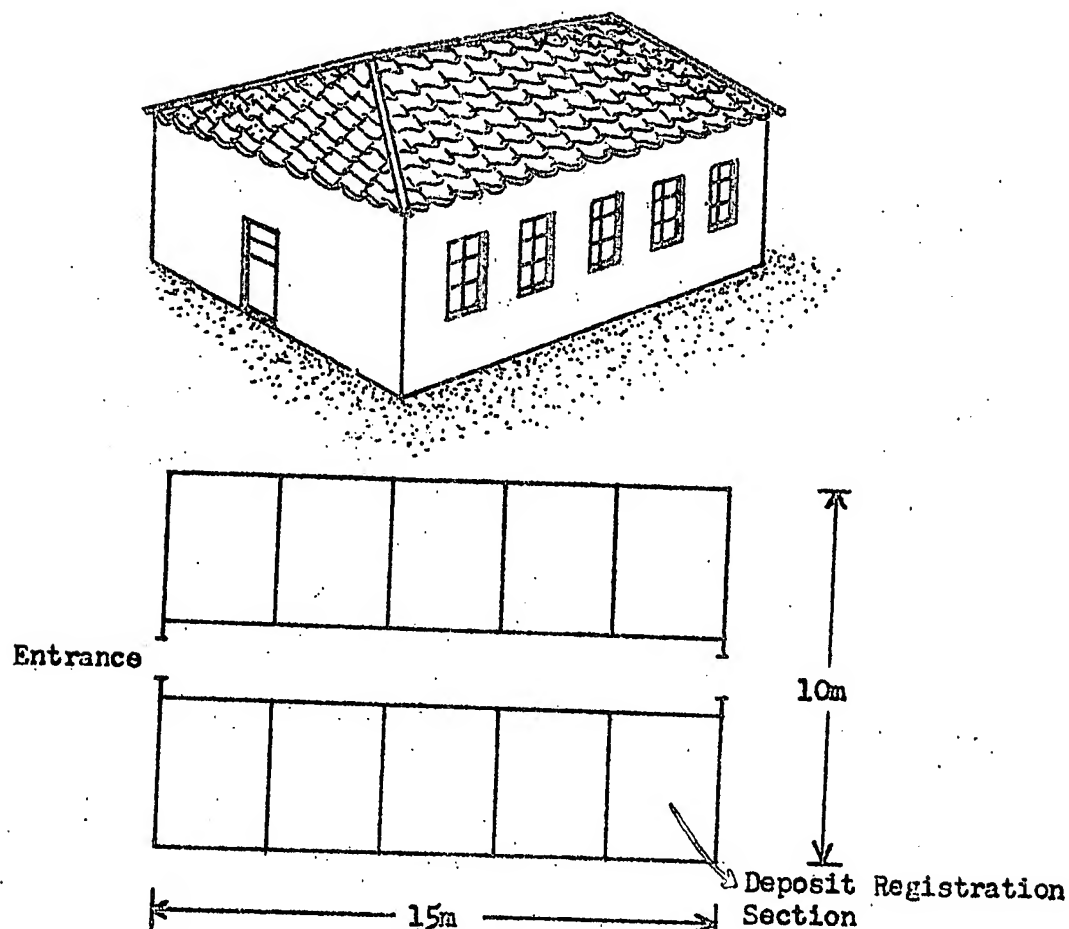
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Inside, Warehouse

- 45) Office building of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 15 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high (built in August 1955 by prisoners), consisting of approximately ten (10) rooms, including one (1) room for the Camp Rear Chief, one (1) for the Chief of the Labor Section, one (1) for the Labor Section, one (1) for technical directors, one (1) for the Deposit Registration Section, and one (1) for production directors. This building has two (2) entrances, which are each approximately two (2) meters high and 1.3 meters wide, and is provided with ten (10) glass windows, which are each approximately one (1) meter long by 60 centimeters. Each office room is approximately five (5) meters long, 3.5 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high.

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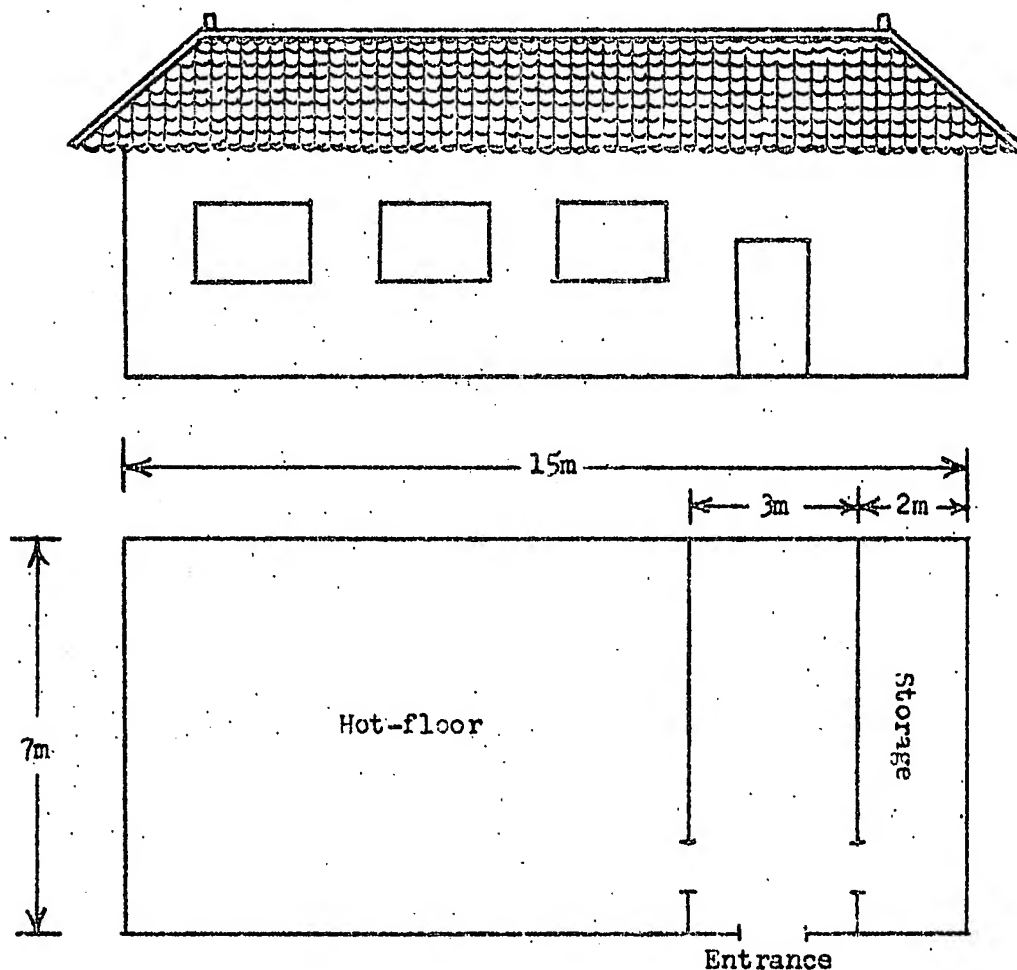
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- 46) Guard House of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 15 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high (built in April 1955) with three (3) papered windows (each approximately 80 centimeters by 70 centimeters) and one (1) entrance, which is approximately two (2) meters high and 80 centimeters wide, consisting of one (1) hot-floor room, approximately ten (10) meters long and seven (7) meters wide; one (1) kitchen, approximately three (3) meters long and seven (7) meters wide; and one (1) storage room, approximately two (2) meters long and seven (7) meters wide. The Camp Guard Unit, one (1) company strength, consists of three (3) platoons of approximately 50 personnel each. They are armed with pistols (worn by officers and platoon leaders), Ppsh-submachine guns (by assistant platoon leaders and squad leaders), 7.62mm submachine guns (Soviet) (by messengers), carbine rifles (by messengers), and long rifles (by the ordinary guards). Each platoon is on duty for two (2) consecutive days, one day inside the camp compound (for this purpose, the duty platoon members billet in the hot-floor room of the Guard House), and one day outside the camp. The guard boxes are manned by personnel of the duty guard platoon.

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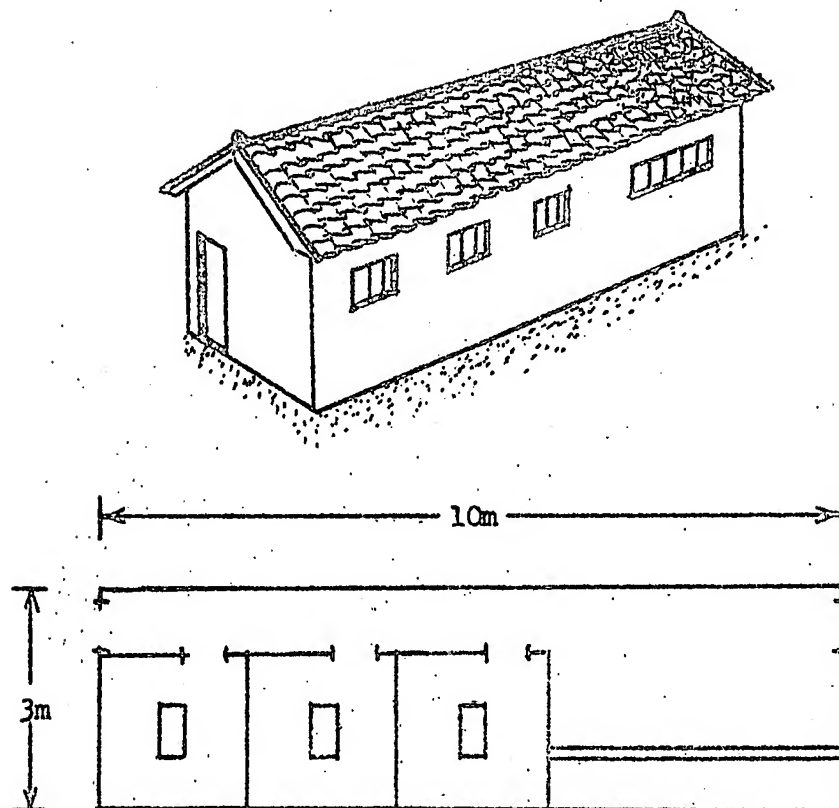
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- 47) Basket-ball court, approximately 25 meters long by ten (10) meters (developed in August 1955, and is used by camp personnel, not by prisoners. This court is dirt-paved.
- 48) Volley-ball court, approximately 25 meters long by ten (10) meters (developed in August 1955), and is used by camp personnel, not by prisoners. This court is dirt-paved.
- 49) Latrine of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately ten (10) meters long, three (3) meters wide, and 2.5 meters high (built in March 1955), and is used by camp personnel. This latrine has two (2) entrances (each approximately 1.8 meters high and 80 centimeters wide), and eight (8) latticed windows, which are each approximately 50 centimeters long by 40 centimeters. It is only for camp personnel, and is cleaned by prisoners.

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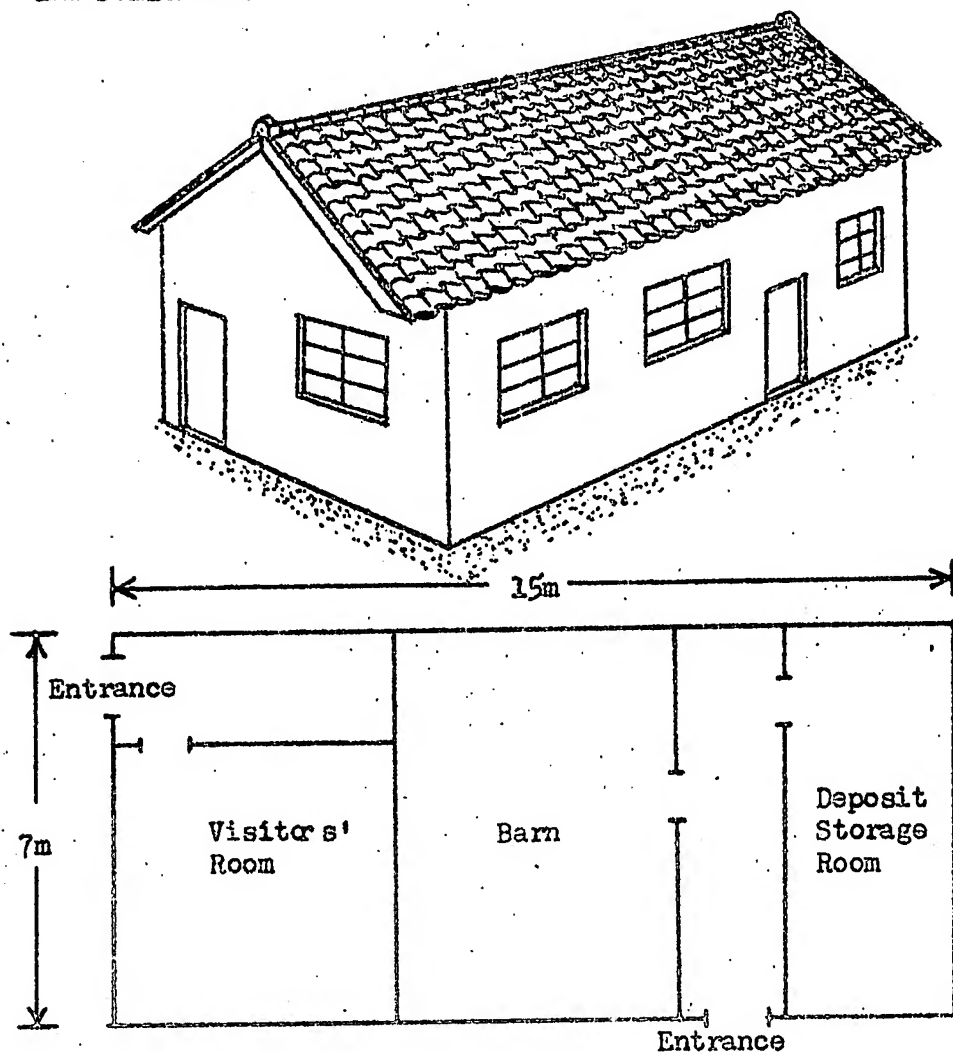


- 50) Open ground, approximately 150 meters long by 40 meters (developed in July 1955 by prisoners), and is used for holding "morning meetings" of camp personnel, occasional basic military training of camp personnel, and soccer games by camp personnel.
- 51) Open brick drying-site, approximately 70 meters long by 50 meters (developed in August 1955 by prisoners). Bricks shaped at Items 5, 6, and 7 are dried at this lot under the sun, and are then carried to Item 12 for baking.
- 52) Open brick drying-site, approximately 100 meters long by 70 meters (developed in August 1955 by prisoners). Bricks shaped at Items 5, 6, and 7 are dried at this lot under the sun, and are then carried to Item 12 for baking. Each shaped brick takes a period of approximately four (4) days for drying.
- 53) Visitors' Room of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 15 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high (built in April 1955). This building consists of one (1) "visitors' room", approximately five (5) meters square and 2.5 meters high; one (1) cattle barn for two (2) cattle, approximately five (5) meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and three (3) meters high; one (1) deposit

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storage room of the Deposit Registration Section, approximately three (3) meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; and two (2) entrances, each approximately two (2) meters high and 1.5 meters wide. In the "visitors' room", prisoners meet their family members and relatives.



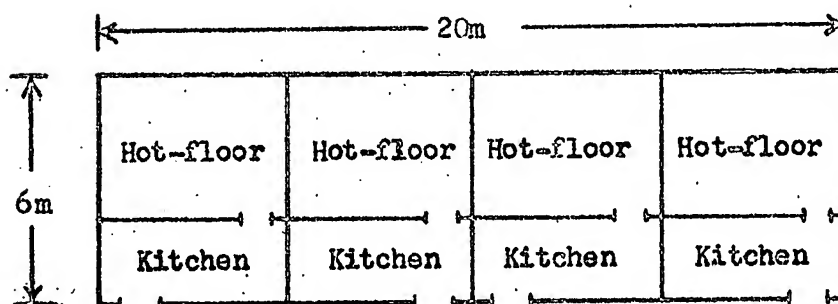
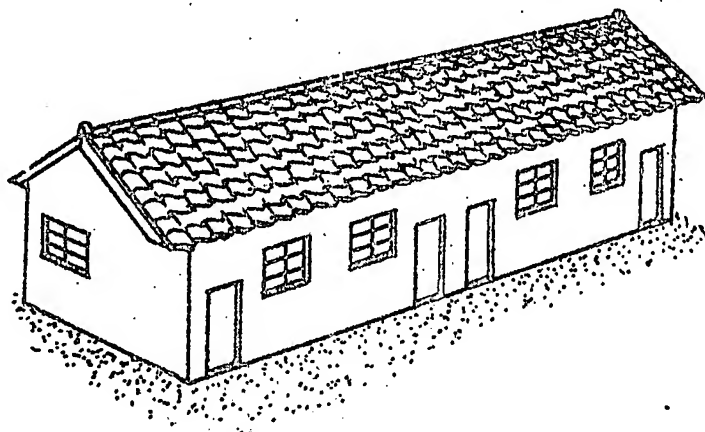
- 54) Vegetable fields farmed by prisoners of the "farming group". Vegetables are spent by prisoners, camp guards, and camp personnel and their dependents.
- 55) Guard box of a brick structure, approximately 2.5 meters high, and is manned by one (1) armed guard for 24 hours daily. For structure see the sketch attached to Item 4. This guard box is lighted with one (1) 300-watt bulb, and has no telephone facilities. At this box the guard uses one (1) red flag and one (1) yellow flag, signaling with them to the Guard House (Item 46).

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- 56) Ten (10)-meter wide road (dirt-paved) running between the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory and the Kiyang Railroad Station. This road was extended sometime after the Armistice.
- 57) Single rail tracks (standard), approximately ten (10) meters from the road (Item 56), running between the Kiyang Farm Equipment Manufactory and the Kiyang Railroad Station.
- 58) Five (5)-meter wide road (dirt-paved) forming the shortcut from the 5th Camp to the Kiyang Railroad Station. It takes about 20 minutes on foot from the camp to the railroad station.
- 59) Residential area dominated by laborers, plus a number of camp personnel.
- 60) Official residence of a red-tile roof structure with dirt walls (plastered with lime), approximately 20 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, consisting of four (4) hot-floor rooms, four (4) kitchens, and four (4) entrances. This house is occupied by a total of four (4) camp staffs and their dependents, including the Chief of the Rank & File Section and the Chief of the Reformation Section.

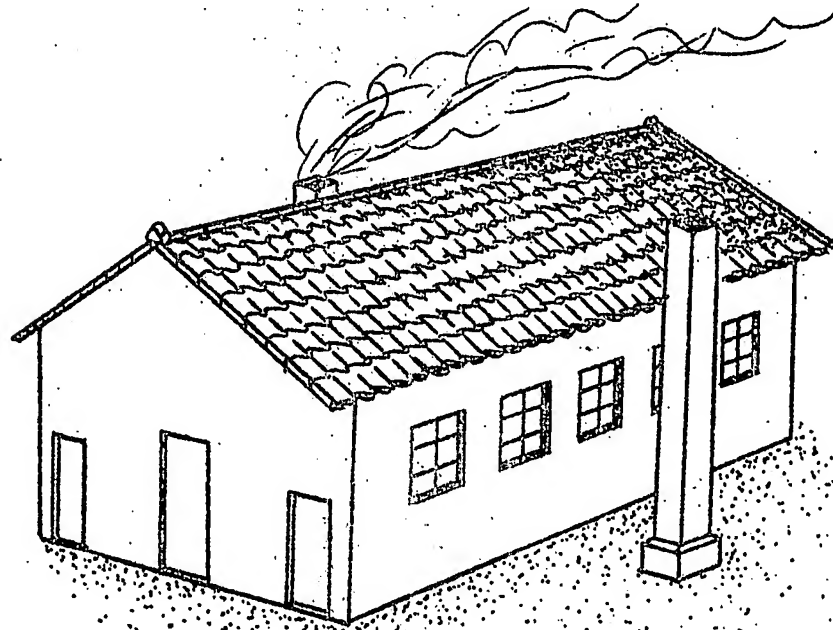


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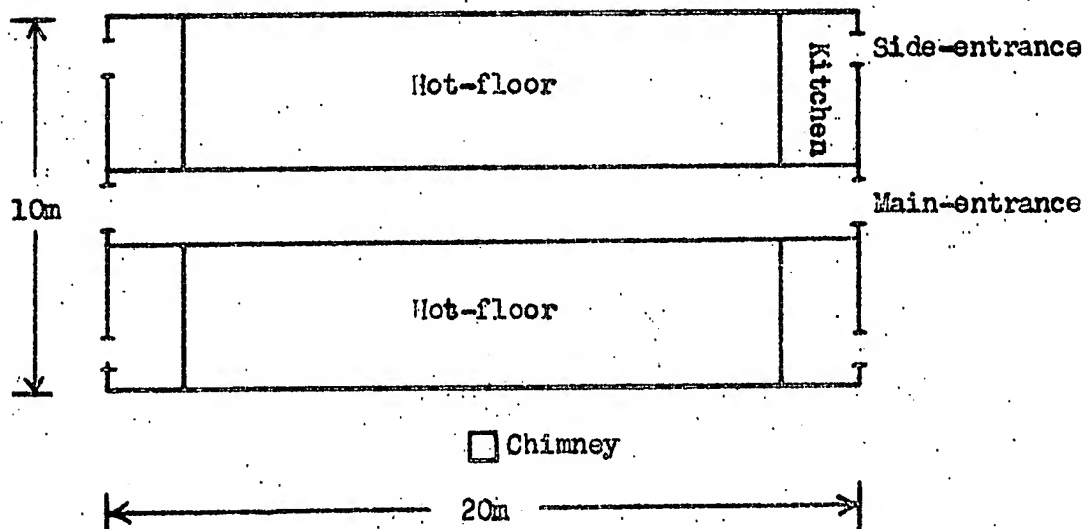
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- 61) Two (2) billets of bachelor guards of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately 20 meters long, ten (10) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, each consisting of two (2) hot-floor quarters; four (4) kitchens, each approximately two (2) meters long and 4.5 meters wide; two (2) main entrances, each approximately one (1) meter wide and two (2) meters high; four (4) side-entrances (to the kitchens), each approximately 70 centimeters wide and 1.5 meters high; and two (2) chimneys, each approximately four (4) meters high.



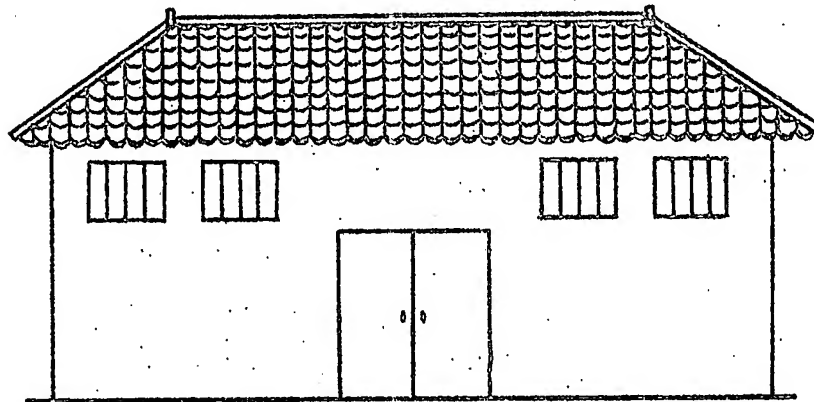
□ Chimney



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- 62) Warehouse of a red-tile roof structure with brick walls, approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, storing rice, flour, bean oil, soysauce, soybean, mackerel, dried pollack, and vegetables to be spent in cooking food at the dining hall (Item 63.) This house was built in April 1955 by prisoners, and is provided with one (1) entrance, approximately one (1) meter wide and two (2) meters high.



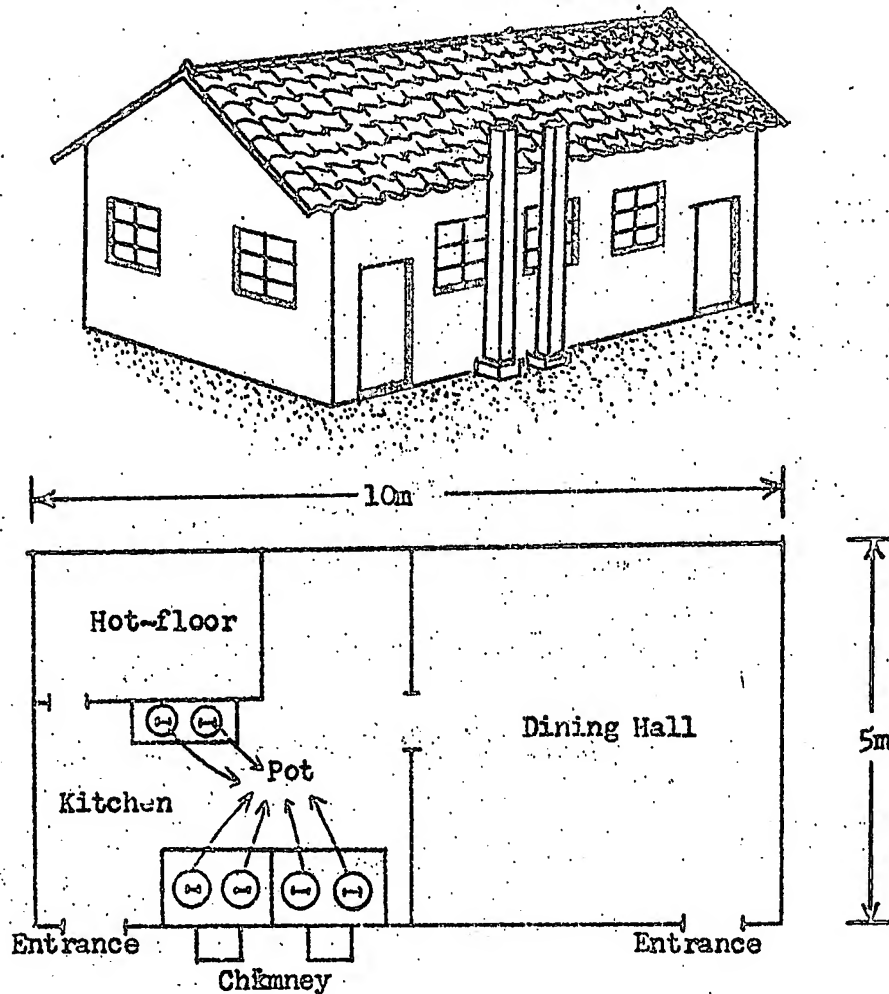
- 63) Directors' Dining Hall of a red-tile roof structure with dirt walls (plastered with lime), approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, consisting of one (1) dining hall with 20 chairs, approximately five (5) meters square (people dine in shifts); one (1) kitchen with six (6) cooking pots (each pot is large enough to cook rice for a total of 100 persons at a time); one (1) hot-floor room (used by a total of four (4) woman-cooks employed by the 5th Camp), approximately three (3) meters long and two (2) meters wide; ten (10) glass-windows; and two (2) entrances, each approximately 90 centimeters wide and two (2) meters high. This dining hall is used by both bachelor camp personnel and bachelor guards.

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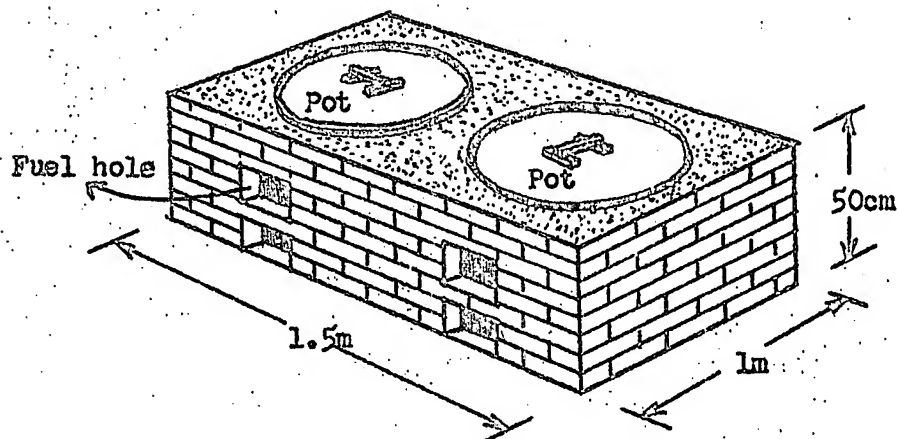
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Directors' Dining Hall



Kitchen Range



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- 64) Dead well, approximately one (1) meter in diameter and one (1) meter deep. It is always filled with city water for cooking at Items 60, 61, and 63.
- 65) Bomb hole, approximately four (4) meters deep and ten (10) meters in diameter (maximum), and is filled with water used in raising vegetables at the surrounding fields.

II

II

IV

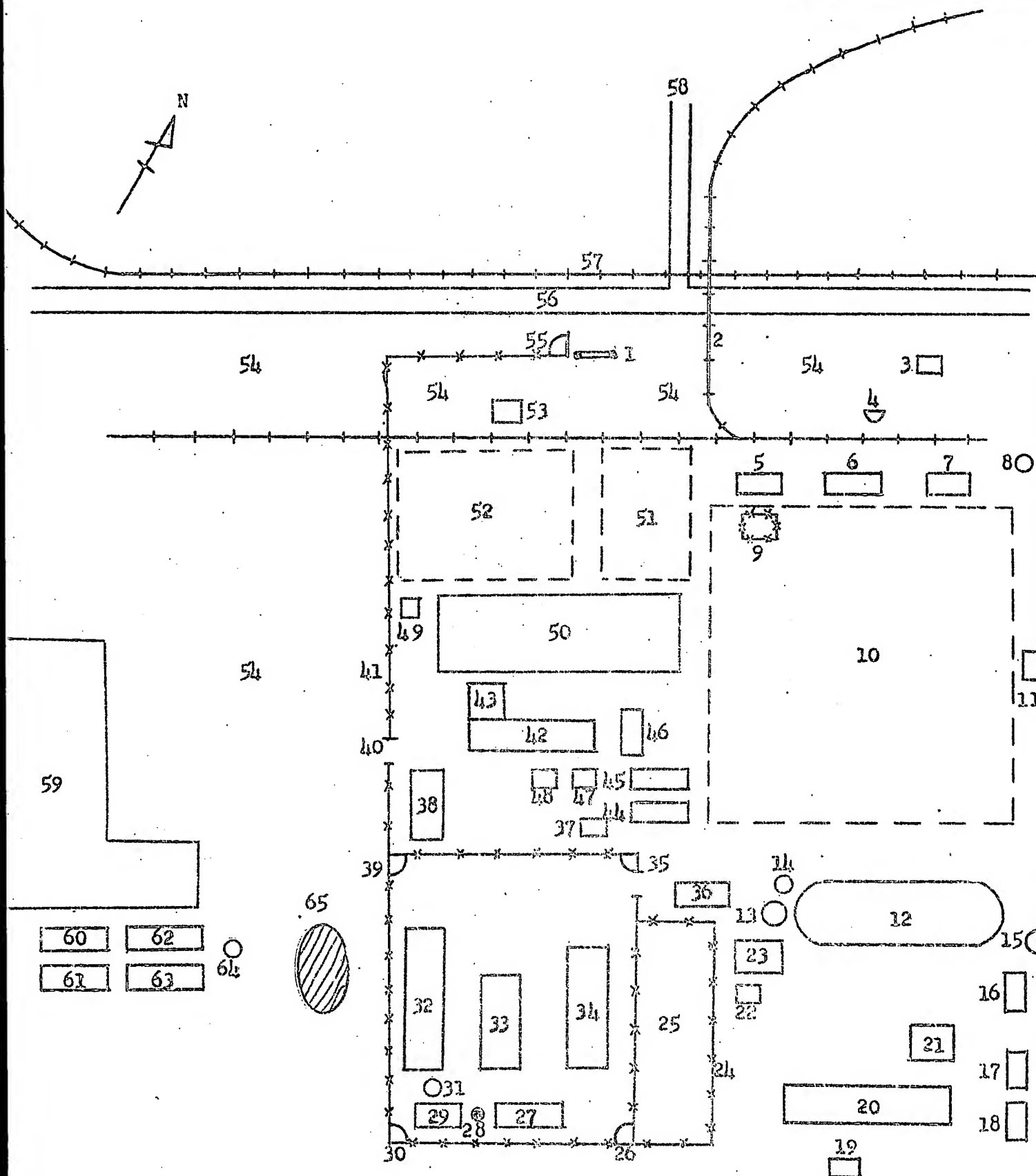
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Attachment

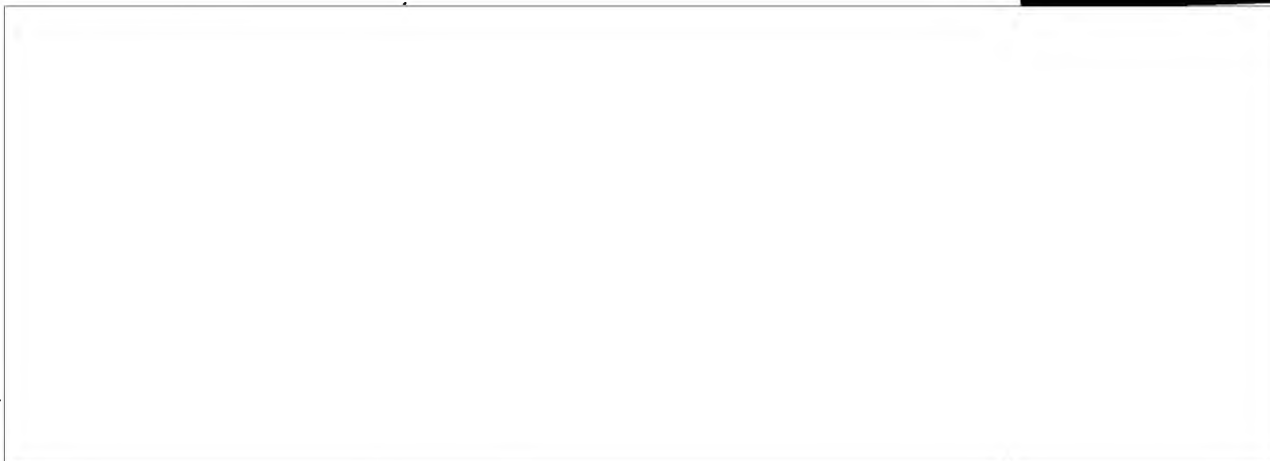


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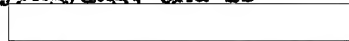
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I. Details

4th Camp:
Mid-March 1955



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2. The 4th Camp is located at YD 491223 (6331-II), approximately two (2) kilometers east of the Mirim Railroad Station in P'yongyang, and is surrounded with rice paddies along its three sides.  the 4th Camp moved from Sinaiju to the current location sometime in the autumn of 1954. The camp facilities were presumably established in 1954 by the P'yongyang-si Highway Recovery & Construction Trust.
3. Controlled by the Prisons Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the 4th Camp is headed by one (1) Major, under whose direct supervision there are the Camp Political Chief (Captain), the Camp Rear Chief (Captain), and the Camp Guard Unit Commander (Captain). The Camp Guard Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Guard Brigade consists of approximately 250 personnel who are armed with pistols, PPsh submachine guns, and rifles. The Camp Rear Chief controls the Rear Section which is headed by one (1) Senior Lieutenant and consists of approximately eight (8) personnel, plus two (2) truck drivers for one (1) GAZ truck. The Rear Section deals with all kinds of camp supply affairs, including the transportation of grains, side-dishes, clothes, and fuel. The Camp Political Chief represents the Camp in the absence of the Camp Chief. He controls the following six (6) sections:
 - A. Rank & File Section: Headed by one (1) name unknown Senior Lieutenant, and consists of 32 personnel in all, including two (2) "woman-directors in charge of woman-prisoners' detention houses"; five (5) "directors in charge of detention houses"; ten (10) "woman-directors in charge of labor"; ten (10) "directors in charge of labor"; and one (1) "cell-assigning director". The "cell-assigning director" represents the Rank & File Section in the absence of the section chief. This section performs administrative affairs of the 4th Camp.

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- B. Reformation Section: Headed by one (1) name unknown Senior Lieutenant, and consists of three (3) "reformation directors". Among the functions discharged by this section are (a) the performance of political indoctrination programs of prisoners; (b) the holding of miscellaneous lecture programs chiefly designed to heighten the prisoners' sentiment of labor and to elevate the prisoners' reformation standards; (c) the execution of miscellaneous conferences, including prisoners' discussion meetings and production campaign meetings; and (d) the presentation of citations to prisoners. This section also supervises the Wall Paper Committee manned by a total of four (4) prisoners, including two (2) "general group chiefs". The Wall Paper Committee is in charge of information affairs, publishing the Cell News issued weekly in tabled form, the Cell Circulation (15cm x 10cm) issued daily, and issuing miscellaneous slogans and posters.
- C. Examination Section: Headed by one (1) name unknown Lieutenant, and consists of two (2) personnel. This section deals with those prisoners found breaching disciplinary regulations.
- D. Labor Section: Headed by one (1) name unknown Captain, and consists of an unknown number of personnel, including three (3) "labor-assigning directors", five (5) "labor directors", and ten (10) "production directors". The labor directors are assigned to protect prisoners from undergoing physical damage while at "harmful labor". The production directors lead the working prisoners in accomplishing their work quotas. The directors meet together once a month to discuss and report their achievements in production control. At these meetings, the directors also conduct "self-criticism" and "criticism against others", and exchange their experiences with each other, expressing their future programs. The prisoners of the 4th Camp are engaged in social labor outside the camp, and accordingly, the camp production directors maintain close contacts with the pertinent social enterprises.
- E. Registration Section: Headed by one (1) name unknown Lieutenant, and consists of an unknown number of personnel, including one (1) "deposit director" and five (5) clerks. This section deals with "identity registration" of individual prisoners and "deposit registration" of the personal belongings of individual prisoners, and issues post-cards to prisoners for their mailing. The prisoners receive the post-cards from the Wall Paper Committee. Filed and safekept in this section are copies of individual prisoners' court decisions.
- F. Medical Section: Headed by one (1) name unknown Captain, and consists of three (3) medical directors, one (1) pharmacist, and one (1) clerk, plus two (2) "group nursing chiefs" (selected from among the prisoners). No surgical operations are available at this section, and the clerk conducts general affairs, including the compilation of statistics on the number of patients and on the consumption of medicines.

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4. The 4th Camp houses a total of approximately 1,400 prisoners, including approximately 400 woman-prisoners. Half of the man-prisoners are political cases (the highest prison term is 20 years), and the remaining half consists of miscellaneous crimes, including military and economic offences. The oldest prisoner is 45 years old and the youngest one is 19. Among the woman-prisoners are those found dealing in "controlled goods", found delivering "reactionary expressions", and those imprisoned on infanticide.
5. Taking advantage of the lunch hours at the work site (Taedong-gang river side), directors from the Reformation Section offer indoctrination to the prisoners. For this indoctrination (political lectures), the working prisoners are organized into three (3) groups in all, including one (1) group of woman-prisoners. Sitting cross-legged on the ground at the river-side work site, the prisoners hear from their "reformation directors", one (1) director per group, various domestic and international topics, including explanations to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the 1954-1956 People's Economic Plan. This outdoor indoctrination is held twice a week, each lasting for approximately one (1) hour. Additional lecture meetings are held occasionally on Sundays at the camp yard. These additional lectures last for a couple of hours, beginning at about 1300 hours, and the topics covered differ little from those dealt with at the above-mentioned outdoor indoctrination held during the lunch hours. This camp yard meeting for indoctrination does not cover woman-prisoners. The camp authorities do not offer any particular reading material to speak of to the prisoners, except several newspapers, including the Democratic Korea (Minju Chosŏn), the Korean-Soviet Press (Chosŏ Sinmun), the Farmers' Press (Nongmin Sinmun), and the Youth League (Minch'ong). Owing to the limits of copies, these papers are read and passed on.
6. The prisoners of the 4th Camp serve their prison terms according to the following daily schedule:

0600 - 0606 hours	Rising
0605 - 0610 hours	Morning roll call
0610 - 0700 hours	Breakfast
0700 - 0800 hours	Going out for labor
0800 - 1200 hours	Morning labor
1200 - 1300 hours	Lunch
1300 - 1700 hours	Afternoon labor
1700 - 1800 hours	Returning
1800 - 1810 hours	Evening roll call
1810 - 1900 hours	Supper
1900 - 2100 hours	Free and "self-criticism"
2100 hours	Going to bed

The prisoners of the 4th Camp are engaged in collecting and loading gravel along the river-side of the Taedong-gang, approximately one (1) kilometer north of the Mirim Railroad Station. The work site extends to a total of approximately 1,500 meters in length, and several lines of temporary tracks are laid in the vicinity of the work site. Gravel

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collected and loaded at this river-side are unloaded at the Main P'yongyang Railroad Station, and are spent in recovering and constructing roads and buildings in P'yongyang. For the collection and loading of gravel at the river-side, the working prisoners are organized into ten (10) "working groups", plus one (1) working group of woman-prisoners. Of these groups, the 10th Working Group is assigned permanently to load box-cars with gravel, and accordingly, its working hours are irregular. It takes about 30 minutes on foot from the camp to the work site, and the attending prisoners march in formation under the guidance of the "group reformation chiefs" (one chief per group) and "directors in charge of labor" (one director per working group). Each "group" consists of two (2) "working teams", and each team is divided into five (5) "sub-teams". Each sub-team consists of "sets" of three (3) prisoners each, and the sub-team chief belongs to the last "set" of his sub-team. According to the principle of "mutual surveillance", "mutual cooperation", and "mutual criticism", the head of the "set" to which the sub-team chief belongs is selected from among the ordinary "set" members, excluding the sub-team chief, and thus, the sub-team chief comes under the surveillance of his "set" chief while at work. Among the instruments employed in collecting, carrying, and loading gravel are (a) straw-baskets carried on the shoulder, (b) three (3) powered shovels of Soviet make, and (c) three (3) bulldozers. The shovels and bulldozers belong to the P'yongyang-si Highway Recovery & Construction Trust, and are manned by the trust workers, not by any prisoner. Woman-prisoners are also engaged in collecting gravel at the river-side fairly apart from the groups of man-prisoners.

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7. A group of staff prisoners are selected from among the prisoners by the camp authorities. They include two (2) "general group chiefs" assigned to the Wall Paper Committee of the Reformation Section; six (6) scavengers for six (6) detention houses; 35 "group guarding chiefs" (woman-chiefs are unknown) assigned to guard the working prisoners at the work site; five (5) "group nursing chiefs"; 11 "group reformation chiefs" (one per group); and 11 "working group chiefs". The scavengers do not conduct physical labor, and each represents his detention house under the control of the pertinent "director in charge of detention house". Of a total of five (5) "group nursing chiefs", two (2) are assigned to the Medical Section, and the remaining three (3) offer first aid to the prisoners (both sexes) at the work site. Besides these staff prisoners, there are (fixed meal-distributing prisoners", "cell chiefs", "working team chiefs", "working sub-team chiefs", and "working set chiefs", who are all engaged in physical labor at the work site.
8. The prisoners' meals each consist of 70 per cent rice and 30 percent beans. The amount of grains differs according to the types of labor. 700 grams of grain are given to those prisoners engaged in collecting gravel, 500 grams to the patients, 300 grams to those off-duty prisoners, and 150 grams to those placed in segregation. Those prisoners engaged in loading cars with gravel are alike given 700 grams, plus the scorched part of boiled grain (one (1) bowl for two (2) individuals given twice a day, once together with lunch and twice at mid-night while at work).

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The patients are each given 50 grams of liver-oil and one (1) piece of raddish to be eaten between lunch and supper in addition to their daily meals. The daily side-dishes for prisoners include "soybean soup" and "bean-curd settlings". The prisoner in segregation is given approximately half a bowl of soybean soup, and the dish of bean-curd settlings is served as the side-dish of Sunday lunch. The prisoners call the bean-curd settlings "special side-dish". [redacted] the camp spends approximately 30 Won for per-capita daily side-dishes. However, the accuracy of this assertion can not be judged.

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9. The prisoners are each issued two (2) pairs of winter clothes (NKPA Private's uniforms, OD, padded with cotton), one (1) pair for indoor wear and one (1) pair for outdoor wear (this pair is called "work clothes"); one (1) short drawer; one (1) pair of gloves (OD, padded with cotton); one (1) cap (used military cap); one (1) pair of Korean-style socks (OD, padded with cotton); and one (1) pair of canvas shoes. They are allowed to wear their own clothes (sent in from their home) as their underwears.
10. The prisoners of the 4th Camp earn money, called "work bonus" (amount unknown), for their physical labor at the Taedong-gang river-side. Their gravel collection and loading work comes under the control of the P'yongyang-si Highway Recovery & Construction Trust, and accordingly, their work bonus is paid by the Trust. This money is collected by the Rear Section, and is then deposited at the Registration Section. The prisoners, earn their work bonus after a lapse of six (6) months' service following their detention at the camp. The 4th Camp employs the Independent Accounting System, and accordingly, minor and extra expenses for prisoners come from the work bonus of individual prisoners. Once every three (3) months, the work bonus earners are notified of their amount of money by the Rear Section.
11. The prisoners are allowed to write their home, relatives, and friends. They write letters according to two (2) different mailing systems, one called the Ordinary Mailing, and one called the Special Mailing. For these two (2) different types of mailing, the "sealed post-card" (served at post offices) is used. This post-card is purchased with the incomes or deposited money of individual prisoners by the Rear Section, and is good only for domestic mailing. In their letters of either type mailing, the prisoners may ask their family members to visit them at the camp and to send in to them food goods and clothes. In writing letters, the prisoners are each urged to abide by the following principle matters:
 - a) Each mail should not exceed the limits of 150 letters.
NOTE: This is not thoroughly observed by prisoners.
 - b) The text should be simple and clear.
 - c) No excessive request for food goods and items is allowed in each mail.
 - d) Each mail should contain such expressions as those praising government policies.

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- A. Ordinary Mailing: This mailing is held once a month regularly, and for this mailing, the individual prisoners request for the Sealed Post-Card in group beforehand. This request is made in early part of each month.
- B. Special Mailing: This mailing is available in the following two (2) different cases: Those prisoners to be soon released from the camp are allowed to write their home to notify of their release. For this purpose, the prisoner visits the Reformation Section through the good offices of the pertinent scavenger and "group reformation chief", and expresses his wish for mailing. In this case, he is allowed to write his date of release and request for clothes to be worn for his homeward travel. Special mailing is also offered to those prisoners who are successful in achieving the best results in production campaigns. In this case, the sealed post-card is issued free of charge, and the prisoner should write down in his letter the fact that he was given another chance of writing home for his successful achievements in production. As such, the special mailing is designed to provide prisoners with additional chances of communication with their home. All kinds of letters to and from the prisoners are censored at the Reformation Section.
12. The prisoners of the 4th Camp are allowed to interview with their visitors once a month at the camp. Each interview is held after 1700 hours in the Interview Room manned by one (1) "director in charge of interview", and lasts for approximately 30 minutes.
13. The following is an explanation of the attached sketch (4th Camp):
- 1) Six (6)-meter wide front entrance with two (2) wooden poles erected, lighted with one (1) 300-watt bulb.
 - 2) Guard Box of a wooden structure, approximately one (1) meter square and two (2) meters high, and is manned by one (1) guard (armed with Ppsh submachine gun) for 24 hours daily.
 - 3) Watch Tower of a wooden structure, approximately seven (7) meters high, and is manned by one (1) guard (armed with long rifle) for 24 hours daily. Atop the tower, each guard is on duty for two (2) hours.
 - 4) Watch Tower of a wooden structure, approximately seven (7) meters high, and is manned by one (1) guard (armed with long rifle) for 24 hours daily. Atop the tower, each guard is on duty for two (2) hours.
 - 5) Watch Tower of a wooden structure, approximately seven (7) meters high, and is manned by one (1) guard (armed with long rifle) for 24 hours daily. Atop the tower, each guard is on duty for two (2) hours.
 - 6) Watch Tower of a wooden structure, approximately seven (7) meters high, and is manned by one (1) guard (armed with long rifle) for 24 hours daily. Each guard is on duty for two (2) hours atop the tower.

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- 7) Watch Tower of a wooden structure, approximately seven (7) meters high, and is manned by one (1) guard (armed with long rifle) for 24 hours daily. Atop the tower, each guard is on duty for two (2) hours.
- 8) Five (5)-meter wide entrance leading to the woman-prisoners' detention houses.
- 9) Guard Box of a wooden structure, approximately one (1) meter square and two (2) meters high, and is manned by one (1) guard (armed with Ppsh submachine gun) for 24 hours daily.
- 10) Guard House of a straw-roof structure with dirt-walls, approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, and is manned by an unknown number of guards. One (1) section of this building is used as the Interview Room, and the duty guards are armed with long rifle and Ppsh submachine gun.
- 11) 1st Detention House of a straw-roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 25 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, consisting of four (4) cells, each approximately six (6) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; and three (3) segregation quarters, each approximately 50 centimeters square and one (1) meter high. After arriving at the 4th Camp,
- 12) Patients' Detention House of a straw roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 25 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, consisting of four (4) hot-floor rooms with four (4) fuel holes. This building houses man-patients only.
- 13) Iron Works of a straw roof structure with dirt walls, approximately ten (10) meters long, five (5) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, and is manned by a total of four (4) prisoners daily under the control of one (1) director. This works makes and repairs miscellaneous instruments used in collecting and carrying gravel at the Taedong-gang river-side.
- 14) Volley-ball court, approximately 12 meters long by six (6) meters.
- 15) Basket-ball court, approximately 20 meters long by 20 meters.
- 16) 2nd Detention House of a straw-roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 25 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, consisting of four (4) cells and three (3) segregation quarters. Each cell houses a total of approximately 50 prisoners. This house has no heating apparatus.

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- 17) 3rd Detention House of a straw roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 25 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, consisting of four (4) cells and three (3) segregation quarters. Each cell houses a total of approximately 70 prisoners. This house has no heating apparatus.
- 18) 4th Detention House of a straw roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 25 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, consisting of four (4) cells and three (3) segregation quarters. This building houses a total of approximately 300 prisoners, including 100 night working individuals.
- 19) Four (4)-meter wide entrance.
- 20) Office building of a straw roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high with two (2) entrances, presumably housing the Medical Section and the Reformation Section.
- 21) Prisoners' Kitchen of a zinc-roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, and is manned by a total of approximately 20 prisoners engaged in cooking daily meals for prisoners. Meals are carried to the work site by ox-cart. One (1) director is assigned to this kitchen.
- 22) Directors' Dining Hall of a straw-roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 20 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, consisting of one (1) dining hall and one (1) kitchen. This dining hall is used largely by guards.
- 23) Office building of a straw roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, presumably housing the Camp Chief, the Camp Political Chief, the Camp Rear Chief, the Rear Section, the Examination Section, and the Labor Section.
- 24) Office building of a straw roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 15 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and 3.5 meters high. The users of this building is unknown.
- 25) Four (4)-meter wide entrance leading to the woman-prisoners' detention houses.
- 26) Woman-Prisoners' Detention House of a straw roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 30 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, consisting of five (5) hot-floor cells. NOTE Woman-patients are housed in the woman-prisoners' detention houses.
- 27) Woman-Prisoners' Detention House of a straw roof structure with dirt walls, approximately 30 meters long, seven (7) meters wide, and four (4) meters high, consisting of five (5) hot-floor cells.

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NOTE: The 4th Camp occupies a lot of approximately 300 meters long by 150 meters surrounded with single-lined barbed wire fence, which is approximately two (2) meters high. The camp compound is lighted with 300-watt bulbs placed ten (10) meters apart along the wire fence.



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